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IN THIS ISSUE:  
STATE RANKINGS  
JUNIOR CONTEST

• CATTLE COUNT  
• FEEDING PICTURE  
• CATTLE PATTERN

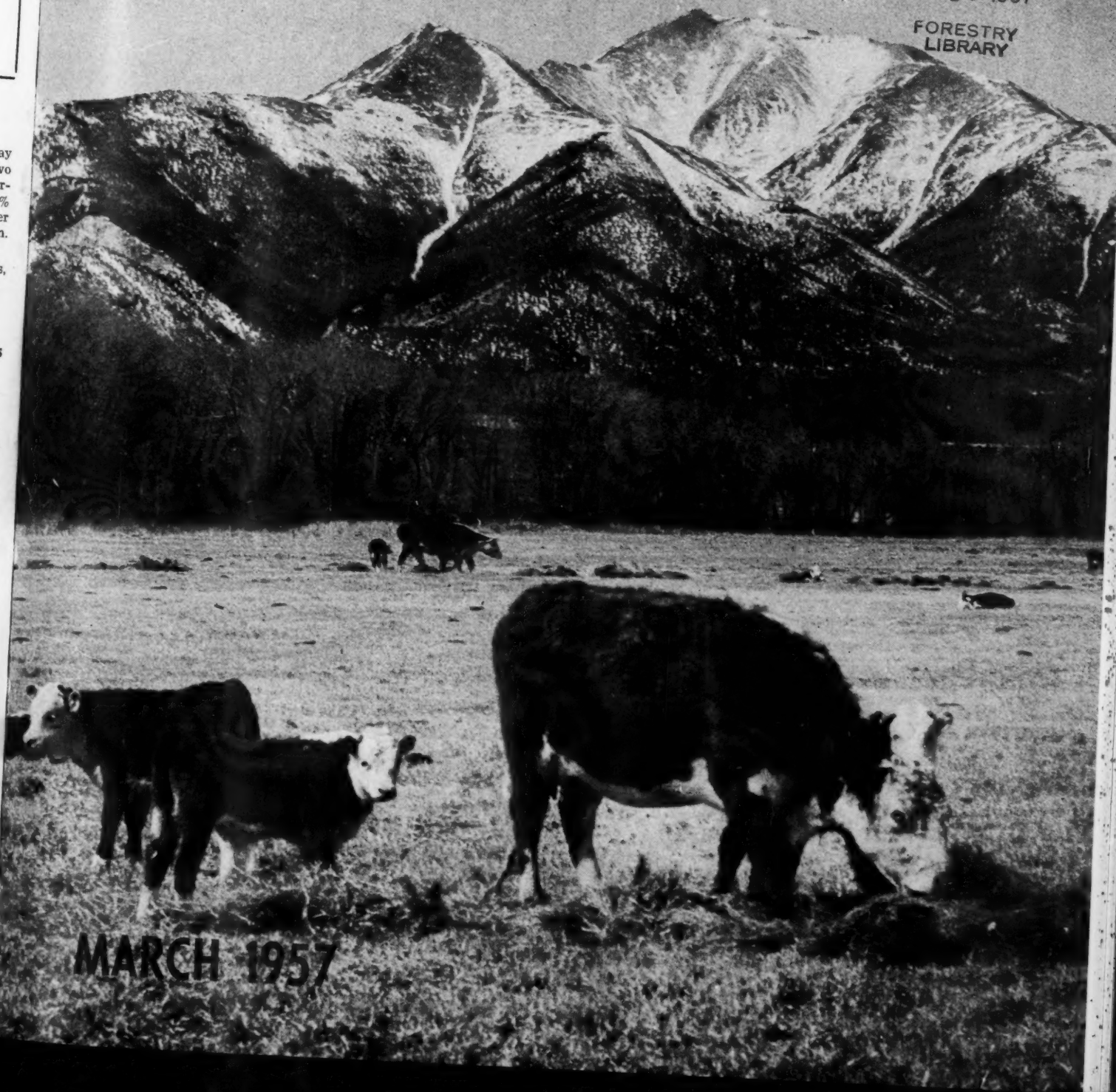
# AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

• THE CATTLEMAN'S BUSINESS MAGAZINE

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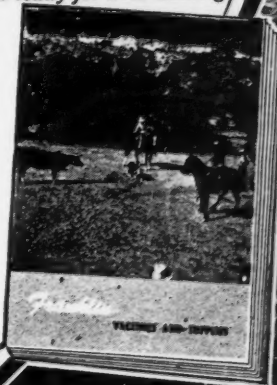
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## Letters

TO THE EDITOR

**OREGON DATA**—Sold 120 heifer calves, 440 pounds net, at 18 cents. Another string contracted at \$17.50, delivery to be soon. Snowpack very light in hills near here.—O. D. Hotchkiss, Burns, Ore.

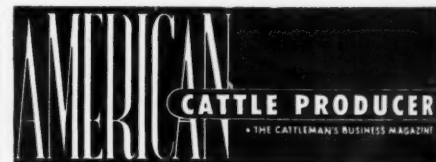
**GREAT**—We are surely having a great winter here and livestock are doing fine. We have 5 or 6 inches of snow now—most we have had all winter. Have plenty of moisture for early grass.—John E. Sutton, Agar, S. D.

**TREAT**—Best winter in years here. The ground is just barely covered with snow. Plenty of feed. We grazed until in January. Quite a treat!—Kyle Miller, Towner, N. D.

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(PHONE AMHERST 6-2330)

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ROY W. LILLEY.....Business Manager

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AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



# The Lookout

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**Smaller January inventory** of meat animals on farms indicates a little less meat production this year, says USDA. Cattle and calves on farms totaled 95.2 million head—down 2 per cent from the record 96.8 million a year earlier. Sheep and lamb numbers, at 30.8 million head, were off slightly; number of hogs was reduced 5 per cent, as numbers of older hogs for early 1957 slaughter were down sharply and fall-born pigs slightly.

**The cattle inventory** at start of the year included 4 per cent fewer steers, 2 per cent fewer heifers, 1 per cent fewer calves and 2 per cent fewer cows than in January 1956. Number of cattle and calves on feed Jan. 1 was 4 per cent larger than a year ago.

Make-up of these inventories indicates that marketings of fed cattle will continue large and probably will be distributed more evenly throughout 1957 than in 1956.

Unless drouth conditions are quickly relieved, total cattle slaughter this year may be about as large as last year. Lighter average dressed weights per head may hold beef output to slightly less.

**Prices** will probably not vary greatly on the average from last year, if cattle and calf slaughter this year approximates the 40.6 million head slaughtered in 1956. Seasonal price movements may be more like those of an average year than in 1956.

Fed cattle prices may prove stable, or strengthen a bit, in months ahead. Prices of stocker cattle will probably be highest in the spring, as normally.

**Smaller hog slaughter** seems assured by the fewer pigs saved last fall and by last December's intentions of producers to reduce spring farrowings by 2 per cent. However, differences between this year's and last year's slaughter will narrow as the year progresses.

Hog prices in mid-February were \$5 per cwt. above a year ago. Prices will probably be below the winter high while marketings of fall crop pigs are largest, but a seasonal advance is likely by late spring.

**Sheep and lamb prices** are currently a little above early-1956 prices, when slaughter of all livestock was relatively large. Prices may continue at or above year-earlier prices at least until mid-spring.

**Economic activity** in January and early February held close to advanced levels reached at the end of 1956. Industrial output was off one point, after seasonal adjustment, from the December record of 147 per cent of the 1947-49 average. Employment dipped a little more than usual from December to January, but unemployment rise was about normal.

Consumer income advanced throughout 1956 and in the closing quarter ran some 5 per cent above a year earlier.

Business spending for equipment and new construction continues at a record rate.

Residential construction was one of the few sectors in which activity declined in the expanding 1956 economy. Before the decline in housing starts began in spring 1955, the trend had been steadily upward for 10 years except during the Korean war.

Outlays for private construction other than homebuilding went up every post-war year except 1949. A large part of private non-residential construction—perhaps a third—is complementary to home construction.

Development of residential areas tends to create demand for shopping centers, churches, restaurants, garages and social and recreational facilities. Requirements for some of these types of buildings are reportedly continuing strong.

The upswing in business capital outlays the past two years has brought a rising volume of expenditures for new industrial structures; but a slower rate of expansion is in prospect for 1957.

Government expenditures on new construction have increased each year since 1946.

Greater outlays are in prospect for all the forms of public construction spending in 1957. School construction, assuming no impact this year from new legislation, is expected by the commerce and labor departments to rise by more than a tenth.



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HERE'S DOUBLE PROTECTION WITH A SINGLE DOSE — just 5 cc. of this concentrated, safe, and highly effective vaccine provides the same protection as 5 cc. of blackleg *plus* 5 cc. of malignant edema vaccine . . . for little more than the cost of blackleg vaccine alone. And Blacklegol "S" is fortified with Alhydrox, a Cutter exclusive, to ensure higher, longer-lasting immunity.

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## Way to Prosperity?

**THE CATTLEMEN** who met at the National convention in Phoenix Jan. 7-10 had a hunch the government might be headed for a spending spree. They said in one of their resolutions that "we urge the administration and Congress to have regard for the taxpayer's dollar and reduce spending."

But the federal budget figures hadn't been revealed by then, and the cattlemen certainly hadn't expected the high request of \$72 billion. Maybe they even hoped the administration would continue with its start in 1952 of some reduced spending, high as it was even then.

**But \$72 billion it was, and protests are coming from every side.**

What should one say about an administration that recognizes the dangers of inflation and depression,

advises business and individuals to hold back on spending, and even suggests the possibility of price and wage controls, and then proposes one of the biggest budgets of all?

In an attempt to attune ourselves to the new idea of spending ourselves to prosperity, we have at times accepted the thought that government perhaps could help out if we should run into a bad depression; that it could save us from disaster by some pump-priming with government money. But can we still hold on to even that hope?

**ISN'T THE TIME** of great prosperity the time when you should be laying something aside for the possible less prosperous days that may come?

Or are we too old-fashioned to know about the new way of spending and taxing for prosperity?

## Profit in Vaccination

**REPORTS** are that there has been very little increase in calfhood vaccination the past year. If that is so, we believe it is a serious mistake.

We believe ranchers should get actively behind the calfhood vaccination program for several reasons.

For the first reason, every time an animal is vaccinated, the possible incidence of brucellosis is reduced. You don't see the wildfire outbreaks of brucellosis in herds or areas that you saw, say 20 years ago. In those days a whole herd might get the disease almost overnight, leaving the rancher with a disastrously low calf crop—or an entire area might have that trouble.

**Why don't you see that sort of thing happening today? Because large numbers of cattle have been vaccinated. Vaccination doesn't get rid of a disease but it controls it. It's like the control of smallpox we have attained in the human population by vaccinating a large percentage of people.**

The second impelling reason for vaccination is that when we eventually get to the clean-up stage—which is gradually but surely going ahead (six states and several hundred counties are now certified)—a herd with a history of vaccination dating back several years will get certification with a minimum of expense and trouble. Vaccination will have helped immensely in attaining that goal, and in the meantime it will have permitted freer movement of heifers between states and areas.

**THE AMERICAN NATIONAL** has for two decades urged calfhood vaccination as the most practical method of controlling brucellosis. It was instrumental in getting the program started. It pointed again to its advantages toward area certification in a resolution passed at Phoenix in January.

The industry can profit by using it more.

## Controls with Doles

**THERE WAS** a good demonstration of stability in the cattle market in January. In that month we had the largest cattle slaughter of any January on record. And prices did not break.

It's true that prices of cattle are down in this time of the biggest of all prosperities—and the desire for government help that we see expressed here and there is understandable.

But would it be smart for the cattleman to get into a deal with the government on supports now, after he has held off for several years of unsatisfactory prices and bad drouths? Would that be smart when things are looking up?

It might be a good idea to listen for a minute to a representative of the farmers who have had a number of years under government subsidies:

**I believe prices of farm commodities would have been higher the past five years without price supports.**

**The Commodity Credit Corporation must not buy up more crops until the surpluses are gone.**

**The principal cause of declining income has been the attempt to solve economic troubles by political action.**

These three quotes are from statements made by Charles B. Shuman, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Cattlemen haven't yet tried the government price support way. They don't know what would have happened if they had. But one thing is certain. Under a free market the beef has been eaten; it hasn't been stored. Last year beef consumption was at a record of 84 pounds per person—the second year it has been over 80 pounds.

We are now turning the corner on cattle numbers. Figures show declines for the first time since 1949. They're down for cattle, hogs, sheep. The story is in this month's issue.

**THIS IS NO TIME** for the cattleman to panic and go to Washington for a support program—he probably could get doles, but he'll get controls, too.

## The 'National' At Work

**THE FACT-FINDING COMMITTEE**, called for in a resolution passed at Phoenix in January, has been named and is ready to go into operation. Its job is to study the changed marketing and production pattern in livestock and meat to see if this has been detrimental to producers and if so if anything can be done about it. Members are John Marble, California; Milford Vaught, Idaho; L. R. Houck, South Dakota; Albert Mitchell, New Mexico; Martin Domke, Colorado; Tobin Armstrong, Texas. . . . Livestock and meat merchandising will also be investigated by USDA. . . . Senator Joseph O'Mahoney's congressional subcommittee is slated to resume investigation of packers and chain stores. The American National has cooperated with this subcommittee.

**The legislative committee of the American National will go to Washington, D. C., this month on a number of legislative matters. This eight-man group is headed by G. R. Milburn, Montana, chairman. Other members are W. D. Farr, Colorado; Louie Horrell, Arizona; O. W. Lynam, Kansas; Robert Lister, Oregon; Cushman Radebaugh, Florida. J. G. Montague, Texas, and Stephen Hart, Colorado, are counsels.**

Executive Secretary Radford Hall attended the National Meat Promotion Committee meeting in Chicago in February. The committee asked stores to continue their extensive advertising of meat, with particular stress on beef during the week of May 9-18—during National Frozen Food Week. The meeting was called by the National Live Stock and Meat Board.

**The National Advisory Board Council for Grazing met with Bureau of Land Management officials in Washington, D. C., at the end of February to discuss matters affecting management of 160 million acres of public lands in the West. A. D. Brownfield, Deming, N. M., a past president of the American National, is council chairman.**

In a letter in Western Livestock Journal, G. R. Milburn, Grassrange, Mont., first vice-president of the American National, says that "Nature has shown us the proper use of the lands of this country of ours at least three times in my lifetime. The excuse of an emergency, the support prices and the politician have in recent years upset what was so plainly shown us in the 30's—so we are now again in need of programs. Rain and hard work will straighten out the cowman who is willing. Until it rains, I sincerely hope someone will come up with a practical program to help the really suffering stockman, but not with a weak-kneed

program from which the wrong man gets all the gravy as with the farm program." He referred particularly to the wheat program, "designed to help the little farmer and started with all sincerity, but, as I see it all around me, it has made one large farmer out of several little ones."

## Junior Slogan Contest

The Junior American National Cattlemen's Association is conducting a beef slogan contest that is open to all and the winner gets a calf!

1. **SPONSORED** by the Junior Cattlemen, an affiliate of the American National Cattlemen's Association, composed of young men and women interested in BEEF cattle raising and feeding as a future career.

2. **SLOGANS** must be **five words or less**, best describing the contribution that BEEF makes to the nation's health, well-being or prosperity. The winning slogan must be a real "salesman" for BEEF!

3. **EACH ENTRY** should be on a postcard, one to a card, bearing the name and address of the sender, and mailed to: Dale F. Robinson, Chairman, Junior Cattlemen's Slogan Contest, Ralph, S. D.

4. **MULTIPLE ENTRIES** are welcomed—but, please, one to a card.

5. **DEADLINE** is July 1, 1957, and postcards postmarked after midnight of that date will not be considered.

6. **JUDGES** will be leaders of cattle associations and BEEF promotion agencies. They will make their selection from a coded list of entries so identities of entrants will be unknown.

7. **DECISION** of the judges will be final; in case of ties the entry with earliest postmark wins; and all entries become the property of the sponsor.

8. The winner may select personally, or have selected for him by an impartial expert, the top calf at weaning time from among those produced by a noted Wyoming herd of 2,500 cows. The winner may choose either a Hereford or Shorthorn calf. The calf will be delivered at the ranch near Douglas, Wyo. If the winner does not wish the calf, the sponsors will have the animal appraised, and cash market value will be forwarded.



## The Public . . . And You

BY  
LYLE LIGGETT

**RANCHERS AND COWBELLES** should need few examples of what they as individuals can do to improve the understanding of city folk for our industry.

**But when the example is outstanding it bears special recommendation as "must reading" for everyone.**

That example is the article in the March "Ladies Home Journal" about and by Mrs. Forrest Lee of Brownlee, Nebraska. No, the story of the Sandhills' ranch wife and her fine family won't be repeated here—sufficient to say that it was one of the finest contributions to "cattlemen's public relations" to be seen in many years. And 5,000,000 subscribers to the Journal will enjoy immensely her sincere and warm account of why "The Ranch Is Where My Heart Is."

\* \* \*

On the other side of the coin, we ran across an example of what can happen if every rancher lets "George-do-it" in correcting publicity detrimental to the industry.

A few weeks ago, one of the West's top radio personalities made a facetious crack about the high price of beef—in fact, it was hamburger he was particularly citing. After the show we did a little chewing on him and found him most contrite—"just thought it was kind of funny"—and very worried about the mail he'd get from his ranch listeners.

**The other day we checked with him about the "mail." Not one single letter or call, other than ours, had he received!**

Elsewhere in this issue are items about two excellent activities of those fine "affiliates" of the American National—the Juniors and the CowBelles.

The Juniors' beef slogan contest warrants sincere and active support in every way possible. A success at this stage in the game will help encourage these wonderful youngsters to assume more responsibility and leadership—and it'll help convince them that the "old folks" indeed are behind them.

The CowBelles, too, merit enthusiastic cooperation for their Beef for Father's Day campaign. This year they are launching a search for the "Father-of-the-Year," and they'll need a great deal of cooperation to get this undertaking organized effectively in the short weeks remaining between now and June 16.

## COVER PICTURE

This photo was taken on Frank Fehling's place at Nathrop, Colo. Background is Mount Princeton.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



# THE CATTLE COUNT



A group of Hereford steers in the Harvey McDougal feedlots in California. He selects for uniformity, breed character and ability to bring top market prices. (American Hereford Association photo)

**CATTLE NUMBERS DECREASED 2** per cent during 1956, and the Jan. 1, 1957, total, at 95,166,000 head, is the smallest since 1953, says USDA. The decline during 1956 was 1, 638,000 head. Milk cow numbers dropped 1 per cent to the lowest point since 1929. Beef cows went down 2 per cent.

Hog numbers were 5 per cent below Jan. 1, 1956, but higher than for any other January since 1952. Inventories of all sheep and lambs declined 1 per cent, and the 1957 number is the lowest since 1951. Horse and mule numbers were down 9 per cent from a year earlier, while chicken and turkey inventories were up 3 and 17 per cent, respectively.

**CATTLE:** This year's 2 per cent downturn in cattle numbers followed increases for seven consecutive years. Cattle numbers are still 12 per cent above the 1946-55 average.

Only two regions, the east north central and the south Atlantic, showed increases in cattle numbers from Jan. 1, 1956. All others showed decreases, with the west north central and south central regions showing the greatest decline. A sharp reduction of 7 per cent in nine of the Great Plains states (North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Montana, Colorado and New Mexico) was only partially offset by a 1 per cent net increase in the rest of the country.

The largest percentage decrease occurred in Kansas, where inventories were 13 per cent below a year earlier. Texas numbers dropped 9 per cent, while declines in other drought states were New Mexico, 7 per cent; Oklahoma, 6; South Dakota, 5; Nebraska, 4; and Colorado, 1. In Arizona, cattle on feed for market increased, but

other cattle numbers declined 3 per cent. After reaching a record high a year ago, beef cows and heifers two years old and older were down 2 per cent from a year earlier.

Milk cows and heifers two years old and older at 23,028,000 head were down 1 per cent from Jan. 1, 1956, 5 per cent below the 10-year average and 17 per cent below the record high of 27,770,000 head established Jan. 1, 1945. Heifers one to two years old kept for milk decreased 2 per cent and heifer calves for milk decreased slightly.

Total inventory value of all cattle and calves on ranches and farms at \$8.7 billion was 2 per cent above a year earlier but 14 per cent less than the 10-year average. The average value per head of cattle and calves was \$91.60 compared with \$88.00 a year ago. Value per head of milk cows on farms Jan. 1, 1957, averaged \$147. This compares with \$139 a year earlier and the 10-year average of \$175. The total inventory value of milk cows and heifers two years old and older at \$3,383 million was \$163 million more than the Jan. 1, 1956, value.

**HOGS:** The number of hogs on farms Jan. 1, 1957, is estimated at 52,207,000 head. This is 5 per cent less than the 55,173,000 head on hand a year earlier and 7 per cent less than the 1946-55 average of 55,963,000. All regions showed a decrease in numbers except the south Atlantic states which showed an increase of 3 per cent.

**SHEEP:** Stock sheep and lambs on farms and ranches Jan. 1, 1957, are estimated at 26,370,000 head—down 2 per cent from the 27,012,000 head a year earlier. All sheep and lambs, including those on feed, totaled 30,838,000 head, a decline of 1 per cent from the 31,273,000

head on Jan. 1, 1956. Sheep and lambs on feed are estimated at 4,468,000 head, an increase of 5 per cent from a year earlier.

All classes of stock sheep showed declines from a year earlier. Ewes one year old and older were down 2 per cent; rams one year old and older, 3; wethers one year old and older, 8; ewe lambs, 3, and wether lambs, 8.

Stock sheep numbers declined about 5 per cent in the 13 western states (11 western states, Texas and South Dakota), more than offsetting a 2 per cent gain in the native states. In this group of states, numbers were down for the fifth consecutive year, while the native states have increased sheep numbers every year since 1950, with the exception of 1953.

In Texas, the leading sheep state, stock sheep numbers at 4,374,000 head were down 14 per cent from a year earlier. Numbers were up in Arizona, Wyoming and South Dakota, while all other western states showed decreases or no change since Jan. 1, 1956. Only three of the 35 native states had decreases in stock sheep numbers during 1956. These states were Virginia, West Virginia and Louisiana.

**HORSES AND MULES:** Numbers of horses and mules on farms continued to decline during 1956. The Jan. 1, 1957, inventory is estimated at 3,558,000 head. This is 9 per cent below the 3,928,000 on hand Jan. 1, 1956, and about half the 1946-55 average of 7,448,000. The decline in workstock was fairly steady throughout the nation. The largest list-

## OVER THE HUMP

In March 1956, we said, "We are over the hump in the current cycle of cattle population which began its upward climb in 1949." That observation was based on an analysis of beef breeding numbers of a year ago. The 1956 count showed beef cows up a little but when you added in the cows and heifers one to two years old—an important class to watch in assessing the population potential—the beef breeding herd showed a net reduction of some 122,000 head, the first since 1949. The forecast proved to be right, and revision of 1956 figures downward 0.6 per cent further confirmed it.

The 1957 figure for all cattle—95,166,000—is the lowest since 1953, when the upward spiral, which brought increases of as much as 6 million head in one year, began tapering off. Beef cow numbers are down now from last year by 2.3 per cent. Beef heifers show a decrease of 2.5 per cent—the lowest count for these "future factories" since 1952. Dairy cows and heifers are down 1 per cent; hogs 5 per cent, and stock sheep 2 per cent.

American National Executive Secretary Radford Hall termed the reduction as a "healthy step toward balancing supply with demand."

appearance occurred in the north central states, with a decrease of 12 per cent. The north Atlantic and south central states were down 9 and 10 per cent, respectively, while numbers decreased 8 per cent in the south Atlantic states and 6 per cent in the western states.

**FEED:** Feed grain supplies for the nation are ample and are fairly well distributed on a state and regional basis except in drouth areas of the Great Plains states. Feed grain production for the 1956 crop season was 1 per cent below 1955 but 9 per cent above the 1950-54 average. The total supply of feed grains and other concentrates for the 1956-57 season is the highest of record both in total and per animal unit. The 1956 hay crop was about 4 per cent below the record 1955 hay crop. Stocks on hand Jan. 1, 1957, were down 3 per cent

from 1956 but were 4 per cent above average. This relatively large supply of hay and forage was modified by the extremely low pasture condition over wide areas of the central and southern Plains states. The result has been that livestock forage supplies are below normal in many sections of the country. Pastures grew slowly during much of the year, and in many localities were rated by crop reporters at the lowest levels since the worst drouth years of the thirties.

Livestock production rates continued at record or near record levels. Pigs saved per litter, milk production per cow and eggs per layer were all at the highest level of record. The calving rate, lambing rate and average weight per fleece of sheep shorn were equal or nearly equal to the previous highs established in 1955.

**GOAT** herds have grown. The number in Texas on Jan. 1 is estimated at 2,835,000 head, 5 per cent above the number on Jan. 1, 1956. While drouth dried up cattle fodder, goats thrived on sparse, otherwise inedible feed. Some ranchers keep them to mow down brush. Inventory value of Texas goats is \$17.6 million, about \$1 million less than on Jan. 1, 1956, due to lower prices. Value per head of \$6.20 was down 80 cents from 1956.

**CHICKENS** on farms (excluding commercial broilers) totaled 392,811,000—3 per cent more than a year earlier but 10 per cent below the 1946-55 average. Pullets totaled 251,585,000 and hens 119,833,000. Value of all chickens on farms was \$460 million. Holdings of turkeys (excluding turkey fryers) totaled 5.7 million—17 per cent more than a year ago, value \$29 million.

## STATE RANKINGS FOR CATTLE POPULATION

Jan. 1, 1957 (000 omitted)

All Cattle				Beef Cattle				Beef Cows and Yearling Heifers			
'57 Rank	1957	1956	Ave.*	'57 Rank	1957	1956	Ave.*	'57 Rank	1957	1956	Ave.*
1 Texas	7,736	8,501	8,424	1 Texas	6,517	7,252	6,941	1 Texas	4,186	4,440	4,298
2 Iowa	6,284	6,161	5,539	2 Iowa	4,657	4,528	3,832	2 Nebr.	1,836	1,838	1,697
3 Nebr.	4,570	4,759	4,431	3 Nebr.	3,907	4,098	3,719	3 Okla.	1,461	1,499	1,268
4 Wis.	4,341	4,341	4,050	4 Kans.	2,950	3,472	3,022	4 S. D.	1,419	1,550	1,243
5 Ill.	4,270	4,028	3,609	5 Ill.	2,861	2,638	2,100	5 Kans.	1,356	1,586	1,433
6 Mo.	4,027	4,027	3,583	6 Mo.	2,722	2,686	2,213	6 Iowa	1,339	1,393	1,137
7 Minn.	4,018	3,978	3,602	7 S. D.	2,652	2,808	2,315	7 Mont.	1,331	1,399	1,170
8 Calif.	3,870	3,863	3,292	8 Calif.	2,454	2,426	1,926	8 Calif.	1,235	1,242	988
9 Kans.	3,664	4,211	3,530	9 Okla.	2,374	2,538	2,125	9 Mo.	1,215	1,244	1,023
10 S. D.	3,167	3,334	2,888	10 Mont.	2,183	2,329	1,935	10 Miss.	1,112	1,051	736
11 Okla.	3,018	3,211	2,954	11 Colo.	1,783	1,792	1,696	11 La.	1,063	1,040	824
12 Miss.	2,538	2,440	1,934	12 Miss.	1,688	1,573	1,093	12 Colo.	984	973	925
13 Ohio	2,416	2,416	2,271	13 Minn.	1,553	1,552	1,270	13 Fla.	973	958	836
14 Mont.	2,342	2,491	2,114	14 Fla.	1,481	1,417	1,244	14 Ill.	881	841	689
15 Ind.	2,262	2,262	2,006	15 La.	1,445	1,407	1,127	15 N. D.	789	782	591
16 N. Y.	2,242	2,288	2,210	16 N. D.	1,428	1,458	1,116	16 Ala.	777	768	566
17 Colo.	2,033	2,054	1,978	17 Ind.	1,421	1,364	1,015	17 N. M.	708	775	737
18 N. D.	2,031	2,072	1,740	18 Ala.	1,175	1,144	874	18 Ga.	645	651	456
19 La.	1,961	1,923	1,628	19 Wyo.	1,083	1,050	1,020	19 Wyo.	619	598	597
20 Pa.	1,915	1,896	1,818	20 N. M.	1,062	1,148	1,109	20 Ore.	613	624	521
21 Mich.	1,886	1,924	1,864	21 Ore.	1,060	1,110	913	21 Ark.	594	592	438
22 Ky.	1,863	1,826	1,705	22 Ohio	1,050	1,041	789	22 Ariz.	504	517	501
23 Fla.	1,842	1,754	1,533	23 Ga.	1,040	1,046	762	23 Ind.	503	510	391
24 Ala.	1,816	1,798	1,553	24 Ark.	1,017	996	741	24 Idaho	482	458	370
25 Tenn.	1,771	1,753	1,644	25 Idaho	975	1,009	779	25 Tenn.	458	458	373
26 Ark.	1,603	1,587	1,385	26 Ky.	972	935	816	26 Minn.	444	461	365
27 Ga.	1,546	1,562	1,317	27 Ariz.	932	944	844	27 Ky.	438	443	368
28 Ore.	1,398	1,456	1,271	28 Tenn.	826	813	704	28 Va.	426	419	326
29 Idaho	1,388	1,416	1,157	29 Va.	766	758	603	29 Nev.	367	357	343
30 Va.	1,382	1,382	1,267	30 Wash.	690	750	564	30 Wash.	335	356	284
31 Wyo.	1,152	1,118	1,097	31 Nev.	574	562	527	31 Ohio	333	336	248
32 Wash.	1,146	1,206	1,008	32 Utah	557	554	497	32 Utah	319	320	290
33 N. M.	1,136	1,222	1,189	33 Mich.	512	525	429	33 N. C.	260	264	167
34 Ariz.	1,012	1,022	918	34 Wis.	460	468	383	34 S. C.	239	231	150
35 N. C.	965	955	835	35 N. C.	412	411	287	35 Mich.	172	163	121
36 Utah	735	727	666	36 S. C.	382	383	256	36 W. Va.	169	171	145
37 S. C.	639	633	507	37 Pa.	359	353	303	37 Wis.	153	164	98
38 Nev.	609	597	562	38 W. Va.	307	309	275	38 Pa.	115	120	82
39 W. Va.	581	593	578	39 Md.	159	167	123	39 Md.	70	77	51
40 Md.	524	529	486	40 N. Y.	146	136	128	40 N. Y.	47	41	29
41 Vt.	469	474	451	41 Maine	28	29	26	41 Maine	12	12	9
42 N. J.	224	226	221	42 Vt.	21	22	20	42 Del.	9	8	5
43 Maine	220	224	223	43 N. J.	20	20	15	43 N. J.	7	7	4
44 Mass.	178	180	184	44 Del.	16	15	10	44 Vt.	6	6	4
45 Conn.	171	174	175	45 Mass.	11	11	10	45 N. H.	4	4	3
46 N. H.	115	117	116	46 Conn.	11	11	10	46 Mass.	4	4	3
47 Del.	67	68	65	47 N. H.	9	9	9	47 Conn.	4	4	2
48 R. I.	24	25	25	48 R. I.	1	1	1	48 R. I.	—	—	—
U. S. Total	95,166	96,804	88,060	U. S. Total	60,708	62,067	52,643	U. S. Total	31,015	31,754	26,926

\* Average for 1948-57

(This material is compiled from official U. S. Department of Agriculture livestock estimates and census figures, revised to Feb. 14, 1957.)



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# NEW CATTLE PATTERN

**NOW THAT THE LONG-EXPECTED** decrease in cattle numbers, particularly in beef animals, finally has arrived, what pattern has the shift taken state by state and year by year?

An analysis of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's inventory for Jan. 1, 1957, indicates that the 28 states affiliated in the American National Cattlemen's Association contributed greatly to the over-all reduction in all categories of beef animals during the past year and that the ravages of drouth are apparent in unusual decreases in some areas.

The study also shows that the increases in cattle numbers and future production potential in the South, Corn Belt and some western states have not slackened.

Taking total cattle numbers—milk and beef animals—the 28 American National states accounted for a decrease of 2,030,000 head. However, increases in other states, notably Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota, accounted for the net reduction of 1,638,000 from 1956's record bovine population.

Largest reductions are tallied in Texas (765,000), Kansas (547,000), Nebraska (209,000), Oklahoma (193,000), South Dakota (167,000), Montana (149,000), New Mexico (86,000), Washington (60,000), Oregon (58,000) and New York (46,000)—all American National states.

Increases among states affiliated in the American National were led by Mississippi (98,000), Florida (88,000), Louisiana (38,000) and Wyoming (34,000).

Illinois with 242,000 and Iowa, 123,000, led all states in increases for total cattle numbers.

## Beef She-Stuff

Important to the future of beef cattle production is the over-all reduction

in beef cows, heifers, calves and steers, with she-stuff showing a decided down-trend in the so-called range states. Calf numbers would also have dropped more if many thousands had not shown up in the count in the "pre-feeding" pastures of the Corn Belt.

Greatest reductions in beef cow numbers, two years and older, came in Texas (204,000), Kansas (179,000), South Dakota (107,000), New Mexico (71,000), Colorado (42,000) and Nebraska (40,000). Even Iowa, which ranks seventh in beef cow numbers, showed a reduction of 37,000 head.

The American National states accounted for 95 per cent of the net decrease of 580,000 in beef cow numbers.

However, Mississippi, with 61,000, Florida with 28,000 and Idaho, 20,000, had the largest increases in beef cow numbers, followed by North Dakota and Illinois, each 17,000, Wyoming and Nevada with 12,000 each and California with 8,000.

## Future Producers Fewer

Beef heifer increases were often reflected in greater numbers on feed, such as Colorado with a boost of 53,000 to lead the nation. Nebraska has 38,000 more heifers on hand than last year, while Louisiana and Illinois each rose 23,000 and Wyoming climbed 9,000. Despite such increases, the 28 American National states accounted for 86 per cent of the national decrease of 159,000 head.

Greatest cutbacks in heifers came in Montana (60,000), Kansas (51,000), Texas (50,000), South Dakota (24,000), Missouri (24,000), Minnesota 18,000, Iowa (17,000), California (15,000) and Florida (13,000).

## Drouth Cuts Calves

Beef calf numbers also show the greatest decreases in the major drouth areas, but the largest increases in feeding areas. Although the over-all national reduction in calves is 237,000, the American National states noted net

decreases in this category of 500,000 head.

Largest reductions in calf numbers came in Texas (214,000), Kansas (17,000), Oklahoma (80,000), Nebraska (77,000), New Mexico (66,000), Montana (47,000), Idaho (40,000), South Dakota (37,000), North Dakota (25,000) and Washington (22,000).

Calf increases came in Iowa (159,000), Illinois (85,000), Florida (73,000), Mississippi (42,000), California (28,000), Missouri (27,000), Indiana (22,000), Virginia (19,000), Louisiana (18,000), Arizona (12,000) and Wyoming (11,000).

## Range Steers Fewer

For steers on hand Jan. 1, the American National states contributed to a decrease of 592,000 or 67 per cent more than the national reduction of 354,000.

Major cuts came in Texas (225,000), Kansas (118,000), Nebraska (110,000), Oklahoma (44,000), Montana (31,000), Idaho (29,000), Oregon and Florida (26,000), Michigan (20,000) and Alabama (13,000).

Increases in steer numbers were noted in Illinois (100,000), Indiana (42,000), Missouri (39,000), Kentucky (33,000), Minnesota (32,000), Iowa (23,000), South Dakota 15,000, Ohio (14,000) and Arizona (13,000).

## Three States Below Average

Only three states—Texas, Kansas and New Mexico—show beef cattle this January at a lower figure than the average for the 1948-57 period, which includes all the years of the up-side of the current cycle. Texas is off 424,000 from the average, Kansas is 72,000 down and New Mexico cut back 47,000 in total beef cattle numbers. For beef cows and heifers, the reductions from the 10-year average are Texas, 112,000; Kansas, 77,000; and New Mexico, 29,000.

Other states show 1957 increases over the average numbers for the various categories of beef cattle. The 1957 count for beef cattle topped the 10-year average in 21 of the 24 states with more than 1,000,000 beef cattle on hand at the start of this year.

Ranking states in beef numbers had such increases over the average as Alabama, 54 per cent; Arkansas, 37; Illinois and Georgia, 36; Ohio and Alabama, 33; Louisiana, 28; Missouri and California, 22, and Iowa, 21.

For beef cows and heifers, the 1957 figures in the top-ranking 24 states exceeded the 10-year average by: Mississippi, 51 per cent; Georgia, 40; Alabama, 37; North Dakota, 33; Indiana, 29; Illinois and Louisiana, 27, and California, 25. Other states, of course, scaled downward.

Higher percentage increases over the average were chalked up by Connecticut, New York, South Carolina, Wisconsin, North Carolina and Maryland, but the beef she-stuff of those states comprise only about two per cent of the nation's total.

# CATTLE COUNT IN U. S.

(In thousands)

	Value per Head	Total All Cattle	Total Beef Cattle	Beef Cattle Breakdown					Cattle* on Feed	Total Milk Cows
				Cows & Hf. 2 Yrs. Up	Hf. 1 to 2 Years	Calves	Steers	Bulls		
1942	\$ 55.00	76,025	37,188	12,578	4,055	12,219	6,596	1,740	4,185	38,837
1943	69.30	81,204	40,964	13,980	4,547	13,239	7,361	1,837	4,445	40,240
1944	68.40	85,334	44,077	15,521	4,971	13,768	7,849	1,968	4,015	41,257
1945	66.90	85,573	44,724	16,456	5,069	12,871	8,329	1,999	4,411	40,849
1946	76.20	82,235	43,686	16,408	4,859	12,810	7,727	1,882	4,211	38,549
1947	97.50	80,554	42,871	16,488	4,636	12,804	7,109	1,834	4,322	37,683
1948	117.00	77,171	41,002	16,010	4,518	12,046	6,672	1,756	3,821	36,169
1949	135.00	76,830	41,560	15,919	4,657	12,033	7,270	1,681	4,540	35,270
1950	124.00	77,963	42,508	16,743	4,754	12,516	6,805	1,690	4,390	35,455
1951	160.00	82,083	46,685	18,526	5,122	14,319	7,029	1,689	4,534	35,398
1952	179.00	88,072	52,837	20,863	5,971	15,829	8,400	1,774	4,961	35,235
1953	128.00	94,241	58,320	23,291	6,535	17,440	9,147	1,907	5,754	35,921
1954	92.00	95,679	59,518	25,050	6,365	17,978	8,229	1,896	5,364	36,161
1955	88.20	96,592	61,231	25,659	6,514	18,785	8,444	1,829	5,786	35,361
1956	88.00	96,804	62,067	25,516	6,238	18,979	9,560	1,775	5,880	34,737
1957	91.60	95,166	60,707	24,936	6,079	18,742	9,206	1,745	6,099	34,458

\* Included in other beef classifications.

## Texas Steers Low

Texas' 1957 figures draw dramatic comparisons with numbers for previous years. Not since pre-World War II days has the Lone Star State had fewer steers or heifers on hand. And numbers for beef cows and calves have been higher every year since 1950. In fact, only in beef cows (108 per cent) do the current numbers exceed the average from 1940 through 1957. Steer numbers are only 58 per cent of the 18-year average, with heifers running only 85 per cent of the 1940-57 average.

Somewhat similar situations exist in Kansas and New Mexico. New Mexico is down in all beef categories from the 18-year average, but Kansas, while showing substantial reductions in some categories, still has 16 per cent more cows on hand this year than the 1940-57 average. However, pointing to future reduction in breeding potential in Kansas, that state's heifer population is the lowest since 1942.

New Mexico's peak in beef cattle numbers was back in 1944 when that state had 18 per cent more on hand than were tallied this year. The peaks in Texas and Kansas, as in most states, came in the 1953-56 period, although some states had more steers on hand during the wartime period of 1943-45. Arizona, incidentally, is the only state besides New Mexico which had more beef cows during any year preceeding the current buildup beginning in 1947-48. Arizona noted 466,000 cows in 1942, compared with 410,000 this year and an 18-year average of 427,000—although a new record was almost set in 1953 when 465,000 cows were counted.

American National officials noted, however, that the productive capacity of the nation's herd is still high. Beef cow and heifer numbers, at 31,015,000 the lowest since 1953, are still 115 per cent of the 1948-57 average while beef cattle numbers are 111 per cent of the average.

## PREVENTS ENTEROTOXEMIA

A test at a feedlot in Colorado showed that a new feed additive prevented mortality from enterotoxemia in beef calves.

In a lot of 400- to 600-pound beef calves, mortality from enterotoxemia was occurring. The animals were divided into equal groups of 250 each. One group served as controls, the other received Dynafac in the feed at the rate of 2 grams a head a day. Over 30 days no mortality occurred in the Dynafac group but mortality continued in the controls. (The test was made at Farr Farms, Greeley. Dynafac is a feed additive developed through Armour and Co. research. Trials have shown up to 3½ pounds daily gain at less than ½-cent cost per head.)

Results of the tests at the feedlot are preliminary, but the belief is the preparation may prevent enterotoxemia mortality in steers the same as it does in lambs.

# THE FEEDING INDUSTRY

BY HAROLD F. BREIMYER

## PROMINENT AMONG CHANGES

in the dynamic cattle feeding industry is a loss of dominance by the Corn Belt. To be sure, that area is still first in rank. Of the 6.1 million cattle reported on feed in 26 states on Jan. 1 this year, 72½ per cent were in the north central states. But in the early 1930's those states had about 83 per cent of the total. This regional reorientation away from the Corn Belt, important in itself, has occurred alongside other changes: new feeds and feed additives; new economic units, especially the large commercial feedlot; new feeding programs and new seasonal patterns of feeding and marketing.

Recent years have seen a phenomenal growth in the cattle industry. Stimulated by consumer demand for beef stronger than ever before, cattle production has been expanded to an all-time high. Consumer demand for beef, after inspiring the uptrend in production, did not entirely live up to its promise. Like all agriculture, the cattle industry has not shared fully in booming industrial prosperity. Demand for beef has lagged a bit behind rising consumer income. However, demand for beef has held up much better than that for pork.

A cyclical high in cattle numbers invariably is marked by a large volume of cattle feeding also. Not only do supplies of feeder cattle increase and their prices decline, thus encouraging feeding, but relative price trends favor a shift from production toward feeding. At the early stages of the typical numbers cycle, when cattle inventories start upward and prices advance, cow prices go up most and the producing side of the industry becomes the more profitable. Those better days for the cow-and-

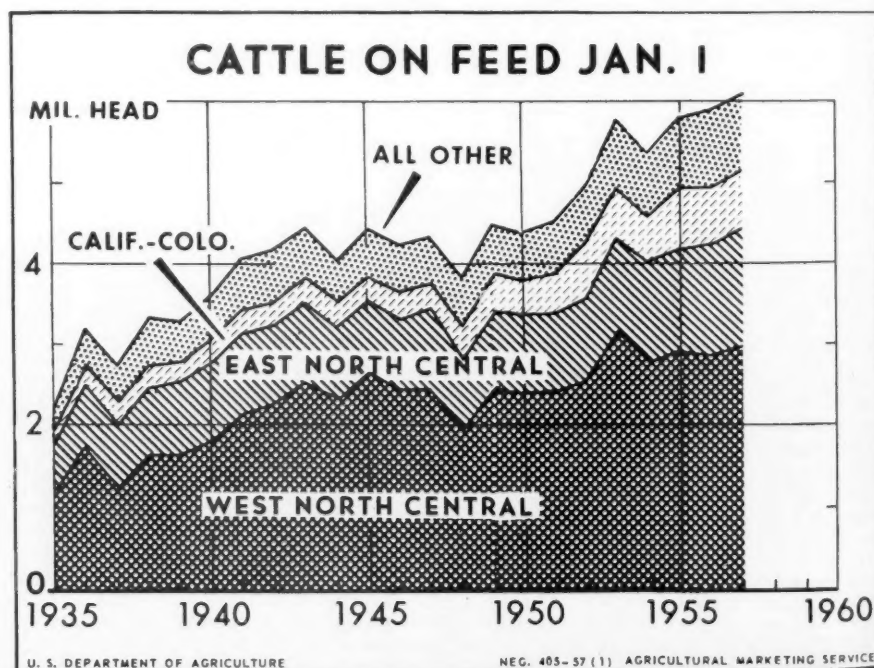
calf man end when numbers near their peak. As prices drop, cow prices go down most. Fed steer prices decline least. Then, more and more cattlemen turn to feeding.

Another reason for greater feeding at the present stage of the cattle cycle lies in each cattleman's effort to expand the volume of his operations in order to maintain his income. He is particularly likely to add more weight to cattle for this purpose if he has an adequate supply of his own feed and labor.

The recent increase in the number of cattle on feed repeated a similar sharp expansion in the late 1930's. Trends are shown in the chart on cattle on feed Jan. 1. The number on feed this January, up 4 per cent from last year, was a little more than twice the number in the early 1930's.

Also to be seen in the chart is the faster increase in cattle feeding outside the Corn Belt than within it. The eastern Corn Belt has considerably more than doubled its feeding since the early 1930's. Expansion in the western Corn Belt has been slower—around 60 per cent. Such states as Missouri, Nebraska and Kansas have failed to keep up with others.

Three and one-half times as many cattle were on feed in the West this year as 25 years ago. Some western states have had phenomenal expansion. California's number is more than seven times what it was in the early 1930's, Washington six times and Arizona's six times. Idaho, Oregon and New Mexico have more than four times as many cattle on feed now as then. Feeding has increased in many of the smaller feeding states both in the West and elsewhere, including some southern states for which there are no official counts.





Creep feed your calves for thrifty gains!



**37.4% increase in gain**  
**26.5% improvement in feed efficiency**

proved in test just completed with

**AUREOMYCIN in calf creep feeds**

**Results with AUREOMYCIN  
in Creep Feed Experiment**

	WITHOUT AUREOMYCIN	WITH AUREOMYCIN*
Number of calves	50	97
Days creep fed	112	113
Average initial weight, lbs. "in"	218.8	251.0
Average finishing weight, lbs.	382.0	475.3
Average daily gain, lbs.	1.46	1.98
Percentage increase in gain		37.4%
Lbs. creep feed per lb. gain	2.34	1.72
Percentage improvement in creep feed efficiency		26.5%

\*Creep Feed contained sufficient AUREOMYCIN to provide 70 milligrams of AUREOMYCIN Chlortetracycline per head per day.

The trend is more and more toward creep feeding beef calves!

Today, cattle feeders in all sections of the country have more reason than ever before for adopting creep feeding as a *regular* feature of their cattle feeding programs.

A test just completed *tells you why*. Look at the table on the left. Note the exceptional money-making results achieved with AUREOMYCIN in creep feeds. Other trials, now nearing completion, also show dramatic results in providing thrifty gains!

It will pay every cattle feeder to look closely at this new development. Talk to your feed manufacturer or feed dealer about creep feeding. He can supply you with creep feeds that contain sufficient AUREOMYCIN to provide your beef calves with the recommended 70 milligrams of AUREOMYCIN Chlortetracycline per head per day. Start *now* to get thrifty gains with creep feeds containing AUREOMYCIN!

AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY, FARM AND HOME DIVISION, 30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

CYANAMID

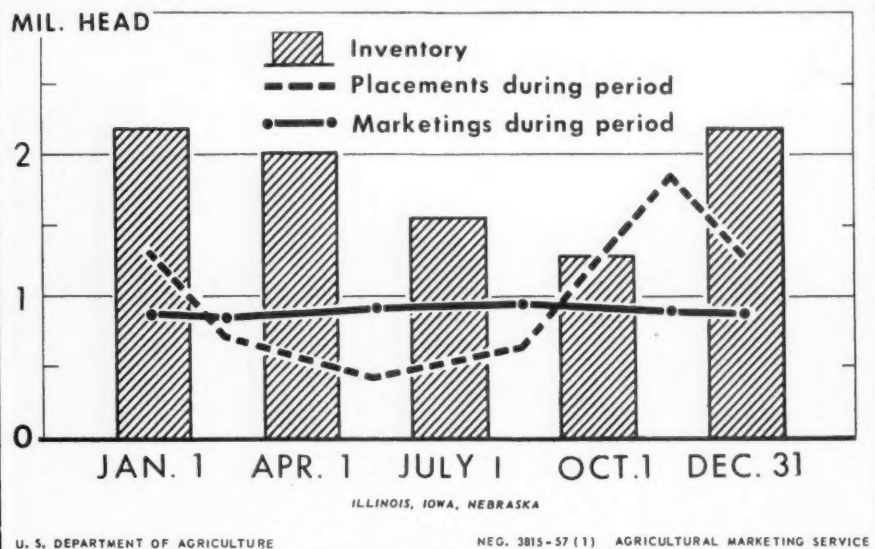
**AUREOMYCIN**  
CHLORTETRACYCLINE

for thrifty gains in beef cattle



## CATTLE ON FEED, in THREE STATES

1949-56 Average Seasonality, by Quarters



Feeding in the West is of a different type from farm operation in the Corn Belt. Western feeding is a highly specialized operation, much of it carried on in large, mechanized commercial feedlots. It comes close to applying the methods of manufacture to a farming enterprise. In 1952-53, according to a western study, only 1 per cent of all cattle on feed in California were in feedlots of less than 100 head. Also in Arizona, New Mexico, and Nevada,

feeding was largely confined to large feedlots. In other western states small operations were more common, but for the West as a whole only 10 per cent of all cattle on feed were in lots of under 100 head.

### Western Programs Short

Compared with those in the Corn Belt, feeding programs in the West are short. The feeding there is typically faster and more intensive. Fed cattle

are sold at a slightly lower grade than those in the Corn Belt, with fewer in the high choice or prime brackets. Data from the study previously cited show the average feeding period for steers to be 112 days in California and 125-128 days for the West as a whole. For heifers, the period is a few days shorter. With shorter feeding, rate of turnover is much faster than Corn Belt practice. On the average, California refills its feedlots twice during the year, Colorado once. The Corn Belt will not average a complete second turnover during the year.

One meaning of these data is that the West accounts for an even higher proportion of the total number of cattle fed and marketed during a year than of the number in the January inventory. In California, annual marketings are about three times the January inventory, in Colorado twice, and in the Corn Belt, one and three-fourths times. Whereas 26 per cent of cattle reported on feed in January 1957 were in the West and 72½ per cent in the Corn Belt, marketings during the year, based on 1956 turnover rates, will be divided about 31 per cent in the West and 68 per cent in the Corn Belt.

Because of growth of feeding in the West where turnover is faster, U. S. total marketings of fed cattle have increased even more than the January number on feed. Estimated total annual marketings of fed cattle in the last two years have surpassed 10 million head. The rising national ratio between marketings and inventory now runs above 1.75, compared with 1.50 a decade ago.

Hence, while the January inventory of fed cattle has doubled since the middle 1930's, annual fed marketings are now two and a half times their earlier level.

### Fed Beef 45 Per Cent

In 1956 about 27.7 million cattle (and almost 13 million calves) were slaughtered. The approximately 10.6 million fed cattle were 38 per cent of total cattle. As fed carcasses average heavier than non-fed, fed beef made up about 45 per cent of total beef.

More than half of all steers are fed. Fed heifers are estimated to make up about 70 per cent of all heifers slaughtered. Few cows and bulls are fed.

Although feeding has steadily increased, its relation to total slaughter has swung up and down along with the cattle cycle. When cattle numbers were expanding fast and total slaughter was small, fed stock made up a larger part of the total. When slaughter increased the last few years, fed cattle became a somewhat smaller part.

### More Feeding to Choice

Over the years, more and more of all fed cattle have been marketed at U. S. choice grade. Data at Chicago show the trends. In the early 1920's only 30 to 35 per cent of all Corn Belt steers sold at that market were of choice grade.



The Warren Monfort feedlot at Greeley, Colo., is a highly mechanized operation, at which thousands of cattle are fed each year in an establishment that takes up only 80 acres. Western feeding is a highly specialized operation and much of it is carried on in large, mechanized feedlots.



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Lately, 55 to 60 per cent have been choice. The percentage of prime rose until the 1940's, but decreased afterward. The percentage of grades below choice has shrunk a great deal. Chicago receipts always include a higher proportion of top grades than do other markets and grade classification has not been entirely uniform, yet the general trends for Chicago are doubtless typical of other markets also.

More cattle are fed to choice than to other grades chiefly because demand has favored that grade. Surveys of consumer preference, while somewhat variable, have raised questions as to how firmly the demand for that grade is grounded, and they deserve study for their implications for the future. Nevertheless, the fact remains that the market has supported volume production of choice beef.

Among factors underlying demand for choice beef are the increased distribution by grades, both federal and private, and the growth of self-service retailing. Beef of the higher grades holds up better in tray display than does the lower grade product. Also, the higher incomes consumers have enjoyed in recent years have encouraged purchase of the higher grades. On the other hand, rejection of too much fat has worked against the prime grade, which is not as popular as it once was, and might work against the heaviest, fattest end of the choice grade, too.

The question of grade is inseparable from that of weight. Weight poses a more serious problem. Weights have been getting heavier. Choice steers at Chicago in 1956 averaged the heaviest since 1924. Since only a certain number of heavy cattle find a ready outlet, any oversupply of heavy weights incurs resistance and discounts. This was the dismal experience a year ago, and some discounts for weight also have appeared this winter. Partly accounting for recent uptrend in weights is the increased use of the additive stilbestrol. Before reaching desired finish, cattle on a stilbestrol ration must be fed to heavier weights than those not so fed. How to get the cost-reducing benefits of the additive without having to feed to overweight is a serious challenge facing the cattle feeder.

### Seasonal Supplies Smoother

Feeding of cattle serves three economic purposes: (1) It adds weight, producing more beef for consumers. (2) It raises grade. (3) It redistributes the seasonal supply of cattle for slaughter.

In most of the U. S. cattle come off grass in the fall. If none were placed on feed, slaughter would be huge in the fall and winter and small in the summer. Beef consumers would swing from winter feast to summer famine. Feeding prevents this, redistributing the supply from fall to later seasons. Feeding in the Corn Belt is especially well suited to smoothing out the supply of beef by seasons. For in the north

central states a variety of feeding programs flourish, ranging from very short to very long. Each in effect takes care of a different part of the calendar. Very short feeding, usually given to only medium grade stock, carries cattle from fall to winter or early spring. The more typical short feeding of yearlings provides well for the spring supply, and long feeding serves the summer and fall. Together, these several systems level out fed cattle marketings quite effectively. How well they do so is illustrated in the chart on cattle on feed in three states.

The chart graphs the pattern of inventories, placements and marketings of fed cattle by quarters in Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska. More cattle are placed on feed in October-December than in all other quarters combined. As a result, inventories are larger in January than at the beginning of other quarters. But note how smoothly the fed cattle are sold into slaughter channels. The marketing line by quarters is almost flat. Average quarterly marketings from those three states vary only about 10 per cent between their third-quarter high and first-quarter low.

Just two years ago my office in the USDA prepared a bulletin describing seasonal trends in livestock marketings and prices for postwar years. It showed the traditional fluctuation in receipts of choice steers at Chicago from a spring high to a winter low, over a range of about 50 per cent. Now the chart is almost out of date. Month-to-month fluctuation in market supplies of fed steers has been reduced appreciably in the last few years. The cattle feeding industry of the Corn Belt is doing an excellent job of turning out an even flow of high quality fed beef, month after month, to the consumers of the nation.

### West More Standardized

In contrast with the flexible and varied feeding programs carried on in the Corn Belt, feeding in the West is more standardized, even sometimes almost stereotyped. Insofar as western feeding is of a standard length, it does not smooth out the season peak supply of cattle at all but only moves it later. Even though western feeding is not that uniform, preliminary estimates for Arizona and Colorado indicate a sizable fluctuation in marketings. Marketings in the second quarter are one-half to three-fourths larger than those in the fourth quarter.

The West, however, has a factor in its favor: The late spring supply of grass cattle on the Pacific slopes of California. This affords a supply of cattle for summer feeding in that state, boosting the fourth-quarter supply to fill a gap left by other western states.

Hence, the seasonal pattern of feeding in California meshes nicely with that in the mountains, preventing extremely wide seasonal fluctuations in western supplies of fed slaughter cattle. It is doubtful, though, that the West

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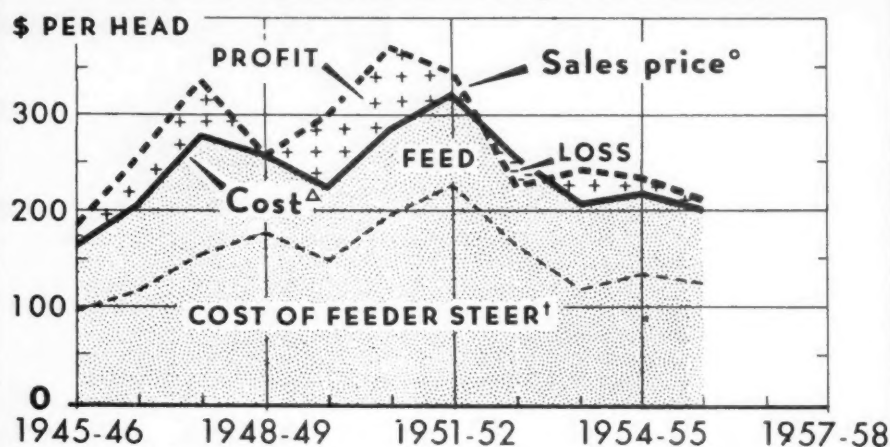
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## RETURNS IN STEER FEEDING

Costs and Sales Price for Yearling Steers, Corn Belt \*



\*SHORT-TERM FEEDING

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△ AV. FEEDER AND STOCKER STEERS, KANSAS CITY, AUG.-DEC., PLUS TRANSPORTATION

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 1714-56 (7) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

sends as steady a stream of fed cattle to market as the Midwest does.

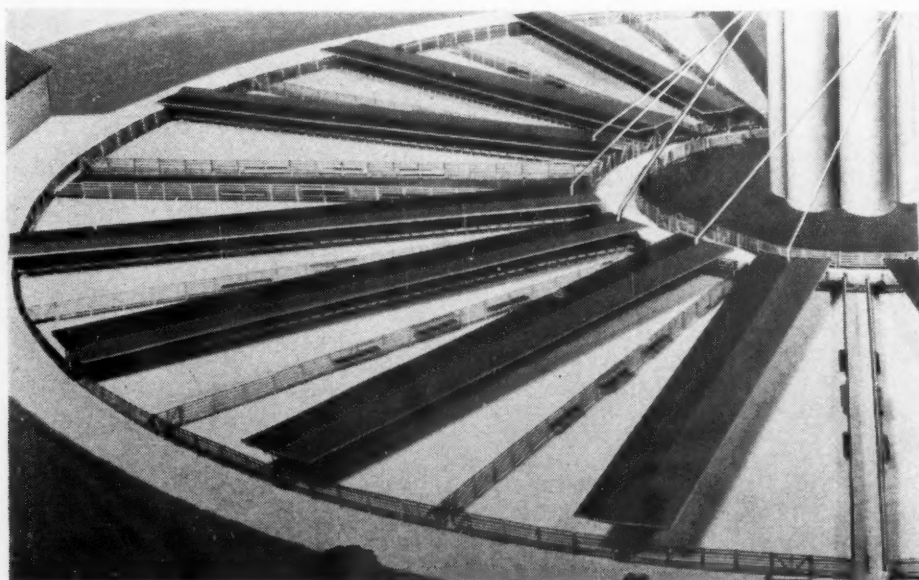
### Feeding Profits "Modest"

These, then, are the outstanding trends in cattle feeding: (1) A rapid increase in volume of feeding, with fastest growth in the West; (2) a quicker turnover of cattle in feedlots, so that the total number fed each year has gone up even more than the inventory count; (3) more specialized feeding methods, with new rations and additives; (4) new, large-scale, factory-like organization in some areas; (5) a smoother monthly distribution of fed cattle marketings; (6) reduced emphasis on the prime grade and more on more moderate finish from high good

to middle choice; (7) a gradual increase in weights to which cattle are fed, partly as a result of use of stilbestrol; (8) more alertness to market trends on the part of feeders.

Expanded output and sharpened competition have narrowed profit margins in feeding. Average returns in a typical Corn Belt program of short-term steer feeding are charted below. In four of the first five seasons after the end of wartime price control, profits were exceptionally large. Since 1951, profits have averaged rather small. The 1952-53 season was a losing one, and 1955-56 proved unrewarding for many feeders.

Profits have varied by year and also by program. In 1955-56, for instance,



Quadrant view of a new type—Patch-Hoppe, Philomont, Va.—feedlot layout. Feed is handled mechanically or by gravity from freight car to silo to mixing tanks to feed bunks. One man feeds 7,200 cattle twice a day. Pens open to a circular walkway at the hub. Manure is pushed to a center conveyor and carried to a dehydrating unit.

short feeding for early sale was least profitable, and long feeding for late sale was most so. In the previous season, the opposite was true.

### Most Profit in Long Feed

Average profits in the Corn Belt over the last five seasons show some marked differences by program. A historical record is not of itself a reliable guide to what may be expected in the future. Nonetheless, the past results are of interest. Long feeding has been the most profitable in the past five seasons. Both steers and yearlings long fed have yielded substantially higher returns than the short fed programs. One reason may be that, with price margins in feeding fairly narrow during most of these years, the long feeding programs have taken most advantage of the factor most in the feeder's favor during that period; namely, abundant supplies of fairly low cost feed. Rather surprisingly, the typical Corn Belt feeding of a good feeder steer for spring sale at choice grade has been the least profitable.

Feeding of heifer calves has turned out fairly well in all but one of the last five years. Short feeding of low grade cattle on a high roughage ration has brought highly variable returns ranging from a profit of \$37 to a loss of \$43, and a low average for the five years.

Last year, cattle went on feed early and were fed fast, and many were marketed after only a fairly short period of feeding. As a result, the upturn in prices early last fall was stopped abruptly. By December, fed cattle marketings had climbed above the rate of a year earlier, and prices had lost much of their summer advance.

On Jan. 1, 1957, the number of cattle on feed was up 4 per cent to a new high. The proportion of very heavy steers was down, and the number of calves was up. Otherwise the make-up was about the same as a year before. Since early December, movement of feeder cattle into feeding areas has slowed below a year earlier. Because of this, 1957 could be a year of a continued heavy supply of fed cattle for market, but of a smoother, more regular flow than last year. A more stable price trend may result. Probably neither the temporary low nor the temporary peak in prices of last year will be repeated in 1957.

Prices of fed cattle are influenced not only by supplies of cattle from feedlots but by the total beef output. For this reason, the progress of drouth will have a bearing on fed cattle prices in 1957. Prolonged severe drouth would hold prices lower than they otherwise would be.

### Important Enterprise

Feeding of cattle will remain a big and important enterprise from the standpoint of both farmers and consumers. It may even continue to expand, though at a slower rate than in the last seven or eight years. New achievements in feeding methods can be ex-





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- ★ More weight at weaning time!
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pected. The individual feeder and the feeding area that can take fullest advantage of new techniques will prosper most; those which can't will find the going hard. No one area has all the factors in its favor. The West has the climate, the kind of feed supply, and the market outlet needed to support large-scale commercial feeding. The Corn Belt farmer feeder cannot beat the commercial man at the latter's game. He must instead exploit fully the conditions that are in his own advantage. One of these is the capacity for low-cost production of feed, in which the Corn Belt still excels. Another lies in fitting feeding into the total farming operation—in choosing a kind of farm organization that makes use of labor and facilities that otherwise would not be fully employed, and thereby keeps cash costs in feeding low. Only the farmer feeder can dovetail feeding with other enterprises to minimize costs. And, as mentioned previously, more flexibility in feeding programs is possible in the Corn Belt than in the West.

Cattle feeding will continue to be a dynamic industry, and the men and the regions that can foresee trends and keep in the vanguard of the advances will fare best.

## The Market Picture

**T**HE STRONG DEMAND for stocker and feeder cattle, in the face of a dull grainfed cattle market, continued to be the feature of the trade.

By late February, replacement cattle prices had worked to levels \$1 to \$1.50 above a year ago, with instances \$2 higher. Yet, fat cattle were scarcely more than 50 cents to \$1 per cwt. above last year and, at least for the immediate future, there were no indications that the trend would change materially.

While some improvement in the moisture situation, particularly in the southern Plains, was a logical factor in boosting prices on light and thin stocker type cattle for grazing, the strong prices paid for fleshy feeder type cattle to go directly into feedlots for full feeding could hardly be justified on the basis of current fat cattle prices. Nevertheless, there were instances where cattle feeders were selling finished cattle around \$19 to \$19.50 and turning right around and buying fleshy feeders at \$18 to \$18.50, which would cost very close to the selling price of their fat cattle by the time the feeders were delivered to their lots.

Apparently the age-old rule of supply and demand was the answer to the strong feeder market. In many areas, the supply was simply not large enough to meet the demand, hence keen competition for those available. In the Denver area, some feedlot operators, unable to find sufficient numbers of replacement cattle

in the southern Plains for spring delivery, were reaching out into other areas for their supply. The recently rapidly growing cattle population in the Deep South has turned out to be a new source of procuring feeder and stocker cattle. A sizable number of such cattle have already been contracted to come into Colorado this spring.

Beef production continued to mount through the first two months of 1957. Some weeks cattle slaughter ran 5 to 10 per cent over a year ago, with individual weeks as much as 12 per cent up. The distribution of numbers of grainfed cattle by areas was probably one of the major problems confronting the marketing picture this particular season. While most of the western states showed very little, if any, increase in numbers being finished, and even some of the western Corn Belt states were down slightly, the preponderance of numbers was concentrated in the eastern Corn Belt, where bumper corn crops were harvested last year.

Thus, with an uneven distribution of the potential supply, there followed also an uneven pattern of marketing. Chicago, being at the hub of this concentrated feeding area this year, continued to receive an abnormally large share of the total feedlot marketings. On some recent Mondays, Chicago had over 25 per cent of the total marketed at 12 major markets. At the same time, there were other major markets that actually were handling fewer numbers than a year ago.

The tendency, therefore, was for eastern beef trade to establish price trends on the basis of the volume arriving at Chicago, without regard to volume at some other markets.

Although marketing intentions of cattle feeders, according to the Jan. 1 survey of cattle on feed, were to market at a somewhat slower rate than a year ago between Jan. 1 and Apr. 1, the increase in slaughter for the first two months may indicate that these intentions have not been followed, or that they have marketed somewhat earlier than originally intended. If the latter be true, then there is the possibility of a reduction in numbers being marketed in the very near future.

The optimism which cattle feeders display, as shown by their willingness to pay near fat cattle prices for feeders, may be an indication that a considerable number of feeders have already shipped out their current supply.

Recently at one terminal market some fancy quality yearling type steers, already fat enough to grade choice, went to a feeder buyer at \$21, presumably to be fed out to the prime grade. Yet, on that same market, very few well-finished cattle were bringing over that price.

It was interesting to note that in the annual livestock inventory for Jan. 1, beef cow numbers were down 2 per cent. This happened despite the fact that cows and heifers slaughtered in 1956 made up a smaller percentage of total kill than in 1955. Total percentage

in 1955 was 48.9 of the kill and in 1956 the total percentage was 46.7 of all cattle slaughtered.

It is true, however, that the last quarter of 1956 showed a sharp increase in cow kill to offset an actual reduction which had occurred during the first half of 1956. Thus, perhaps we have reached a levelling off period in numbers of breeding stock. However, the calf crop for 1956 was down less than 1 per cent, so that any material reduction in cattle slaughter is probably at least a year away.

## Price Round-Up

Late in February, good and choice fed steers were bringing \$17.50 to \$21, quite a volume of sales around \$18 to \$20.50. A limited volume of high choice and prime reached \$21.50 to \$23.50. Good and choice heifers ranged \$16 to \$19.50, with numerous sales around \$18 to \$18.50, and an occasional load of high choice and prime making \$20 to \$21.50.

Cow prices remained in a firm position. Beef cows sold from \$10 to \$12, with \$13 to \$14 frequently paid on the West Coast. Cannery and cutters brought \$8 to \$11.50, quite a few sales from \$10 upward.

Stocker and feeder prices continued very strong. Good and choice stocker and feeder steers, both for immediate delivery and spring delivery, brought \$17.50 to \$21, fleshy feeder steers generally stopping around \$18.50 to \$19, with thin light yearlings and calves frequently bringing \$20 to \$21 and occasionally up to \$22. Good and choice heifers ranged from \$16 to \$17, occasionally fleshy short-term heifers making \$17.50. Stock cows ranged from \$90 to \$125 per head, some good young cows with calves at side reaching \$145. —C.W.

## CIRCUIT COURT RULES ON YARD REGULATION

A ruling by a U.S. circuit court of appeals, overriding an Agriculture Department ruling on a stockyard regulation, said that the Denver Stock Yard Co. must serve even those marketing agencies and dealers who try to steer business away from the company. The regulation in question forbade marketing agencies and dealers who do business at the Denver Yards with soliciting business for other firms, attempting to divert livestock from the market or interfering with the normal flow of livestock into the yards. The court said the regulation was in violation of law and harmed the competitive spirit.

## TURKEY TO BUY BEEF

Turkey has been authorized under Public Law 480 to finance purchase of \$4.4 million worth of frozen carcass beef from the United States, says USDA. This means that Turkey will buy about 16.6 million pounds of frozen beef of U. S. utility grade or better.



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## Calf Crop Down By Quarter Million

THE CALF CROP IN 1956 TOTALED 42,317,000 head, down less than 1 per cent from the 42,566,000 head born in 1955. The 1956 calf crop was 16 per cent larger than the 1945-54 average. The decrease in the calf crop during the past year resulted from a decline in cows and heifers two years old and over during the year. The number on Jan. 1, 1956, was 48,729,000 head—1 per cent less than the number on hand a year earlier. Cow slaughter continued high during 1956 and cow herds were reduced during the year in all regions except the south Atlantic area.

**The number of calves born in 1956 expressed as a percentage of cows and heifers two years old and older on Jan. 1, 1956, was 87 per cent—the same as the previous year and 3 points above the 10-year average of 84.**

This percentage is not strictly a calving rate since the Jan. 1 inventory of cows and heifers two years old and older does not include all the heifers which gave birth to calves during the year. The percentage is calculated to show the trend in productivity over a long period of time. It may fluctuate from year to year due to variations in cow slaughter and trends in breeding herd replacements.

The calf crop of 17,831,000 head in the north central states was 1 per cent smaller than in 1955, but 12 per cent larger than the 1945-54 average. In the east north central states, Ohio and Wisconsin showed more calves born than in 1955 while the other states showed minor declines. In the west north central states, Minnesota, Iowa and North Dakota showed more calves born in 1956 than during the previous year. All other states in this region showed fewer calves. In north central states, the number of cows and heifers 2 years old and over on Jan. 1 1956, was 19,547,000 head, a decrease of 2 per cent from the 19,877,000 on farms Jan. 1, 1955. The calf crop was 91 per cent compared with 90 per cent in 1955.

The western states showed a calf crop of 7,110,000 head in 1956 compared with 7,221,000 born in 1955. Only three of the western states, Montana, Idaho, and New Mexico, showed more calves born in 1956 than in the previous year. All the others reported smaller calf crops. The number of all cows and heifers on Jan. 1, 1956, totaled 8,248,000 head—an increase of less than 1 per cent from Jan. 1, 1955. The calf crop was 86 per cent compared with the 88 per cent the previous year.

In the south central states, the calf crop is estimated at 10,973,000 head compared with 11,031,000 in 1955. The number of all cows and heifers two years old and older on January 1, 1956, totaled 13,056,000 head—a decrease of 1 per cent from 1955. The calf crop was

84 per cent—unchanged from 1955. Texas, the leading cattle producing state, showed 4,113,000 calves born—2 per cent below the 4,200,000 head born in 1955. The number of cows and heifers two years old and older on Jan. 1, 1956, in Texas was 4,728,000 head—2 per cent below 1955.

In the north Atlantic region, the calf crop totaled 3,098,000 head compared with 3,086,000 head in 1955. The number of cows and heifers two years old and older in January, 1956, was 3,626,000 head compared with 3,599,000 head on Jan. 1, 1955. The calf crop was 85 per cent of the number of cows and heifers two years old and older on January 1, 1956.

In the south Atlantic states, the calf crop was 3,305,000 head—less than 1 per cent above the previous year. Cows and heifers two years old and older on Jan. 1, 1956, numbered 4,252,000 head—only slightly smaller than a year earlier. The calf crop was 78 per cent.

### BETTER DEAD THAN ALIVE

A live mesquite tree 10 inches in diameter will use a ton of water to produce a pound of beans, according to Extension Specialist G. O. Hoffman at Texas A & M College. That same ton of water, he says, could produce 4 pounds of good grass. For 5 cents, he says, the tree can be killed, and if it isn't, it could represent a yearly loss of about \$9. To get rid of mesquite, preferably during the winter months. Mr. Hoffman recommends mixing one gallon of 2,4,5-T with 40 gallons of oil. The cost of treating a 4-inch mesquite, he says, is 1½ cents.

## Dubious Advantage Of Price Supports

**IN A TALK AT THE WESTERN Meat Packers Association meeting in San Francisco, Earl L. Butz, assistant secretary of agriculture, had this to say about parity and price supports:**

The way in which historical rigidities of this kind (rigid price supports) adversely affect economic production and consumption may be illustrated by comparing animal products with our major crops. In any realistic comparison of productivity per man hour in crop and livestock, it is apparent that crops have forged steadily ahead of livestock. Crop production per man hour of farm labor has more than doubled in the last two decades, while livestock production per man hour of farm labor has increased only about 70 per cent. Moreover, there are substantial differences within commodities which are particularly significant. Because of widespread mechanization, among other reasons, wheat, feed grains and cotton, among the crops, and broiler production among livestock, have shown the greatest increase in productivity. Forage consuming livestock have tended to lag behind.

It is at once apparent that commodities which have experienced the greatest expansion in productive efficiency are in best position to meet competitive price pressures. Thus if government, through rigid price supporting techniques on a historical base, attempts to maintain historical price ratios between livestock and crops, we

### ROUND-UP CITY STYLE



A slaughterhouse-bound steer went for a walk in San Francisco and led police a merry chase until it was hemmed in by squad cars. The bewildered steer is shown just before he was "roped" and returned to the stockyards. Five police cars, several motorcycles, a truck and a couple of taxicabs joined in the roundup.—(Wide World Photo)



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Would you like to know the best time to sell your stockers, feeders, or fed cattle? "When to Sell & Buy" . . . just one of the package supplements in Doane's Agricultural Digest . . . may give you the answer. The Digest supplies you with one of the most accurate and reliable forecasting services anywhere in the country.

## When to Buy . . . When to Sell

**Cattlemen agree: Doane's accurate market forecasts are weeks ahead of price changes**

If you know what stockers, feeders, and fed steers will bring this fall you'll be able to do a lot better planning job . . . right? And, you'll be able to do an even better job if you know what your feed bills will run.

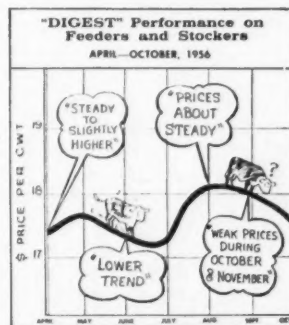
The Doane Agricultural Digest . . . long termed the "Rancher's Bible" . . . will supply you with this information: Twice a month, Doane sends its subscribers a complete and **confidential** analysis of future markets into the West. These accurate, reliable forecasts have enabled many Western & Ranch edition subscribers to build barns, sheds and houses with the "extra" money they made by following Doane predictions.

The Doane Digest analyzes and interprets economic trends affecting farmers and ranchers. It gives **specific** information on where the biggest profits are to be made. And, to keep you abreast of the times, the Digest summarizes governmental farm dealings in an easy-to-read, fully informative manner.

**DOANE**

**AGRICULTURAL DIGEST**

Published by Doane Agricultural Service, Inc.



### DOANE PREDICTED . . . THEN IT HAPPENED

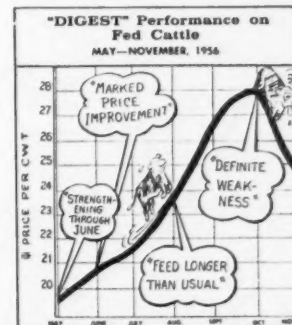
"Digest" Performance in Feeders and Stockers in 1956 First-of-month prices on all stockers and feeders 500 lbs. and up at Denver.

April 1 . . . "Steady to slightly higher . . . complete sales in Intermountain and Plains areas by May 1 . . . Heavy movement of calves and yearlings this fall."

June 1 . . . "Lower trend all classes."

Aug. 1 . . . "Prices will hold about steady through most of August . . . Improved fed-cattle market, better outlook for Mid-west corn crop will bring back feeder cattle prices."

Sept. 1 . . . "Lower price trend to begin within next 30 days . . . Complete sales of replacement yearlings and calves next 15 days . . . Weak prices during October and November."



### DOANE PREDICTED . . . THEN IT HAPPENED

"Digest" Performance on Fed Cattle in 1956 First-of-month prices on 900-1150 lb. steers at Denver.

May 1 . . . "Irregular prices most of May, strengthening through June."

June 1 . . . "Marked price improvement . . . a jump of \$1 to \$1.50 in next 45 days may be expected. Expect Choice and Prime grades to be up from now into October."

Aug. 1 . . . "Feed 10 days to 2 weeks longer than usual . . . Good fleshy steers laid in at \$16.00-\$17.50 for early finish will make money."

Oct. 1 . . . "Definite weakness sometime in November on Good and Low Choice . . ."

"Every year before we plan our next year's operation, we consult the Doane Digest to help us plan what to do. We feel that it helps us to make more money on our unit."

—Larry Hoffmeister  
Imperial, Nebraska

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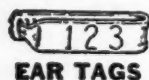
Try Rope-Wick Oilers at our risk! Write for Illustrated Literature, quantity prices, and 30-Day Trial Plan. FARNAM CO. Dept. 3 8701 N. 29th, OMAHA, NEBR.



Complete with set of figures 1 to 10, bottle of ink and full instructions, all for \$5.25, postpaid.

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**EAR TAGS**  
Several kinds to select from. Write for prices.

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## Angus steers bring \$1 to \$3 more per cwt.

Angus fat steers dress out more salable beef, so packers usually pay \$1 to \$3 more per cwt. for them—extra profit if you feed Blacks.

## Convert feed into beef efficiently

Angus are famous for converting grain and roughage into quality beef that brings top-of-the-market prices. Be ahead! Feed Blacks!

American Angus Ass'n, St. Joseph, Mo.

**MINK \$25.00 EACH**

**BRED FEMALES FOR APRIL DELIVERY**

BOOK: DOMESTIC MINK, \$1.00

**HARRY SAXTON'S MINK RANCH**  
Bemus Point, N. Y.

soon discover that the competitive position of animal products is adversely affected and that of crops favorably affected.

Against the background of mandatory price supports for some farm products, based on parity relationships and otherwise, the American livestock and meat industry is to be congratulated for keeping its feet on the ground. There have been sporadic requests, it is true, for the government to establish price floors under live cattle and hogs. We have constantly sought the advice of leaders of livestock producer organizations, and they have recommended that we resist the pressure to place direct price supports on livestock. Such programs would create more problems than they would solve. Livestock producers' organizations throughout the country have flatly refused to have any part of a program of controls and regimentation such as some people have advocated. This action has again proved that our livestock industry has lost none of the independence which has made it great. And of course you, as meat packers, are vitally interested in livestock producers maintaining the independence and initiative which have helped the livestock and meat industry to become what it is today.

If livestock producers had insisted on direct price controls over the last 10 years, it is almost certain the livestock and meat industry would never have achieved anything approaching the relative growth it has experienced in the last decade. Indeed, it might even have lost ground volume-wise under the restrictive hand of federal regulations and quotas. Instead of enjoying an expanding market in the retail counters, it might well have faced dwindling market outlets as has been true of some of our basic crops as they "enjoyed" the dubious advantage of high rigid price supports.

## Alabamans Oppose Supports

Resolutions passed by the Alabama Cattlemen's Association, meeting in Montgomery in January, included opposition to price supports and production controls, favored rewriting of the P&SY Act to "provide adequate, realistic and non-discriminatory controls of livestock marketing agencies;" favored

protection against foreign imports; urged a study of "cost of living clauses" used by industry and labor which militate against cattle and farm commodity prices; asked for research in insect and parasite damage to cattle producers; urged members to carry on an "accelerated calthood vaccination program to make complete eradication of brucellosis less costly"; favored "adequate long-term livestock credit at reasonable rates . . . within the framework of the present banking and credit organizations"; favored amendment to the P&SY Act to provide for voluntary deductions in livestock marketing for beef promotion.

Speakers at the meeting included American National President Don Collins.

## Want Cattle in Soil Bank

**MEMBERS OF THE OKLAHOMA** Cattlemen's Association gathered at Oklahoma City Feb. 8 for their annual meeting, at which they re-elected Jim K. Haley of Mountain View to the presidency and D. G. Fitzgerald of Ardmore vice-president. Second vice-presidents are Fred Craddock, Pawhuska; Ralph Barby, Knowles; Clark Moore, Nowata.

Radford Hall of Denver, executive secretary of the American National Cattlemen's Association, attended the National's 61st convention in January of 1958. A programmed speaker at the meeting in the city which will host the group's annual dinner was N. H. Dekle of Palqueme, La., former president of the Louisiana Cattlemen's Association.

The Oklahoma resolutions in the convention called for full consideration of their needs in making water studies and passing water legislation; protested huge expenditures for development of hydro-electric power and a navigable canal system; asked for long-term loans to livestock operators (extension from three to 10 years) and that borrowers be permitted to use proceeds of loans to retire existing livestock loans and include in the operating budget payments on real estate loans.

They also recommended to the state's brucellosis committee establishment of area educational programs, etc., in connection with brucellosis regulations; endorsed Senate Bill 646 for voluntary



New officers for the Alabama Cattlemen's Association elected at the annual meeting of the group in Birmingham in January include (l. to r.) Mortimer Jordan, Birmingham, president; James L. Adams, Dothan, first vice-president; Edward Wadsworth, Prattville, treasurer; Arthur Tonsmeire, Mobile, second vice-president, and E. H. "Ham" Wilson, Montgomery, executive secretary.



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ODUCER

check-off at markets to finance pro-  
motion; commended railways for grant-  
ing reduction in freight rates for live-  
stock feed in drouth areas; urged  
amendment of the soil bank law to  
permit it to become effective on the  
61 per cent vote of Corn Belt growers.

Further, they requested USDA fund  
appropriations for expanding research  
on meats; desired certain additions and  
changes in livestock news reporting,  
and favored amendment of the soil  
bank plan to include grazing land.

## Reports On Fall Sales

Paul Morton, cattle feeder from Leb-  
anon, Ind., was the featured speaker  
at the annual meeting of the Virginia  
Beef Cattle Producers' Association and  
the Virginia Feeder Calf-Yearling As-  
sociation, held at Natural Bridge, Va.,  
on Feb. 11. Mr. Morton said that the  
Virginia feeder cattle which he has  
fed were most satisfactory.

K. C. Williamson, animal husband-  
man from V.P.I., gave the results of  
the 1956 fall sales: 27,279 head, of  
which 42 per cent graded choice, were  
sold through the feeder calf sales for  
\$2,508,704, and 15,612 head, 17 per  
cent choice, brought \$2,082,438 through  
the yearling sales.

Directors elected were: R. Lee Boat-  
wright, Jr., Somers, Va.; Roy H. Chiles  
Jr., Richmond; Rufus P. Copenhaver,  
Dublin; J. Hargrave Cunningham,  
Marshall; Edward L. Felton, Holland;  
P. T. Fitzhugh Jr., La Grange; Turner  
A. Gilmer Jr., Lebanon; John R. Hyatt,  
Goode; Harry S. Keister, Greenville;  
W. H. McCeney, Jr., Winchester.

Officers for 1957 are: President, J.  
Hargrave Cunningham, Marshall, Va.;  
vice-presidents, H. Lee Boatwright Jr.,  
Somers, and Turner A. Gilmer Jr., Le-  
banon; treasurer, William T. Reed Jr.,  
Richmond; executive secretary, Allen  
K. Randolph, Keene.

## Feeders Oppose Directs

At Peoria, Ill. last month, the Corn  
belt Livestock Feeders Association  
adopted a resolution supporting the ef-  
forts of Swift, Cudahy, Armour and  
Wilson to secure a change in the 1920  
"consent decree" prohibiting those  
packers from retailing meat and meat  
products. Also called for: correction of  
"discrepancies and variations" in the  
USDA's present meat grading system;  
approved: a plan to change the 1921  
P&SY Act to include auction markets;  
opposed: direct selling of livestock and  
consignment selling on grade and yield  
basis, with members urged to even out  
daily livestock shipments. A featured  
speaker before the group was Roscoe  
Haynie, vice-president of Wilson & Co.,  
Chicago.

Those re-elected to head the asso-  
ciation were Knute Johnson, Elburn,  
Ill., president; John H. Litzelman, Ver-  
million, S. D., first vice-president; Earl  
Lowe, Kenton, O., second vice-presi-  
dent; Don Magdanz, secretary-treas-  
urer.

March 1957



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## with only one injection!

**Hemorrhagic Septicemia, Blackleg, Malignant Edema!**

When you vaccinate with TRI-BAC Bacterin you have  
given your stock the best protection against *all three*  
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Clostridium Chauvei-Septicus Pasteurella Bacterin  
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**Vaccinate every animal — and do it early!**



# LADIES' CHOICE



## Through a Ranch House Window

By Dorothy McDonald

I believe that many of the CowBelles who were at Phoenix will remember the tall charming young woman, Amber Webb, who as a representative of Oklahoma City was there to invite us to convene in that city in 1958. Perhaps, however, because of the hundred-and-one activities that occupied our days, many of you did not learn how intense was her interest in the National Cowboy Hall of Fame. Since she and I sat at the same table at the CowBelle breakfast, we talked about it, and I was so impressed with her enthusiasm that I asked her to tell us about it.

It is such a worth-while thing to commemorate our unique western heritage as the Cowboy Hall of Fame will do it that I am happy to relinquish my Ranch House Window this month so Amber Webb may tell you about it. I believe that charter memberships are available. A card to the Cowboy Hall of Fame, Oklahoma City, Okla. will bring you all the information, I am sure.

And now, let's hear from Amber Cooper Webb, daughter of a pioneer ranch family and herself an enthusiastic worker for this memorial to the western way of life.

## Cowboy Hall of Fame

By Amber Cooper Webb

What do you think of when someone talks about the olden days in the West? You think of pioneers crossing the plains in covered wagons, of hunters, of cowboys, of gamblers, of 49'ers. But of them all, there is one figure, from the earliest days to the present, that typifies the West, and that is the cowboy. He is not only the symbol of the Old West, but he comes right down to the present, as there are still many cowboys.

Nine years ago, at the Will Rogers Memorial in Claremore, Okla., a man was thinking about cowboys. The Oklahoman whose humor was enjoyed around the world always spoke of himself as a cowboy. Everything Rogers did—everything he talked about—sooner or later got around to that cowboy label. So, in effect, the shrine was a memorial to the warm, human cowboy spirit.

The man looking at the memorial thought: Why not have a shrine somewhere in the West that would, without detracting the least from that for Rogers, be a tribute to the best representatives of that hardy breed who were part and parcel of America's historic heritage?

The man was C. A. Reynolds, president of a clothing manufacturing company in Kansas City, that has made millions of pairs of bluejeans worn by westerners. . . . And the dream he had is about to become a reality with the National Cowboy Hall of Fame and Museum, which is to be established at Oklahoma City.

Mr. Reynolds got the governors of 17 western states to become ex-officio members of the board of the non-profit foundation and to appoint from each state two members of the board of trustees to make plans for the Hall of Fame. Basic idea of the shrine is like that of baseball's Hall of Fame at Cooperstown, N. Y. Funds for it would be raised by public subscription over the 17 states, and from other states, too, if interested.

The eventual goal is a \$5 million investment, but its initial goal will be \$1½ to \$2 million dollars. People of Oklahoma have already pledged the first million.

On Nov. 11, 1955, ceremonies dedicating the site of the National Cowboy Hall of Fame in Oklahoma City took place.

The first five men chosen for the National Cowboy Hall of Fame were Will Rogers—a man who never let the world forget that he was a cowboy; Theodore Roosevelt—rancher in the Dakotas and later U. S. President; Charles Russell—Montana artist known for his paintings of the frontier West; Charles Goodnight—a pioneer of Texas' range cattle industry and foremost traildriver, and Jake McClure—a greatly respected working cowboy of New Mexico, rodeo champion and judge.

## ALABAMANS PROMOTE BEEF

Alabama CowBelles promote beef at the Alabama Cattlemen's Association meeting in Birmingham. (L. to r.): Mrs. Ham Wilson, secretary - treasurer; Mrs. W. B. Breen, president, and Mrs. Preston Clayton. More than 200 CowBelles attended the annual meeting.



The ground-breaking or cornerstone laying ceremony will be held during the American National Cattlemen's Association convention in Oklahoma City in January, 1958.

We hope, next year when the Cattle-men and CowBelles come to Oklahoma City and we all gather for this ceremony, we will all remember the prayer given by Dr. G. Raymond Campbell at the site dedication ceremony:

"Oh Thou God of the open plains, who never made a man You didn't love, we pray that You will hallow this place in the memory of men of the saddle, that the best of the past can be carried into the future.

"If sometimes, someone should imagine, up here on this hill, that he has caught just a whiff of the smell of bacon frying over an open fire, or the bubble of coffee boiling over onto coals of the fire, or the creak of a tired saddle, and the evening lowing of cattle off in this distance, we'll thank you, Lord.

"And if, some still night when the moon is full, someone should think that he hears again the soft breath of a harmonica, or the sound of a man quietly humming to himself, then we'll believe, like those men who were riding herd 2,000 years ago, that the angels have come mighty close to earth again.

It is in the memory of the men who built this West, we ask You to dedicate this place. And, Lord, up there on the high range where the grass is always green and a man's horse never gets tired, we pray that the boys are happy with what we are doing here. Amen."



# American National CowBelle Chimes

Vol. 5, No. 3

March, 1957

President—Mrs. Mose Trego, Sutherland, Nebr.

Vice-Presidents—Mrs. Robert Burghart, Colorado Springs, Colo.; Mrs. Lucius Long, Meers, Okla.; Mrs. Joe Oliver, John Day, Ore.

Secretary-Treasurer—Mrs. Ross Haase, R.F.D. No. 3, North Platte, Nebr.

Editor—Mrs. Dorothy McDonald, 7905 Pala St., San Diego 14, Calif.

## A Message From Your CowBelle President

Thanks again to the Arizona CowBelles for their part in making the American National convention such a success.

I was most happy to receive a letter from Mrs. William E. Reardon of Albuquerque, N. M., in regard to forming a CowBelle organization in that state. A warm welcome to these ladies who are interested in joining hands with other CowBelle groups of the nation. This enthusiastic group met during the Convention in Phoenix.

A very important and difficult duty is that of appointing committee members. We have so many capable CowBelles! The list of those chosen for this year appears in this issue; no doubt you have heard or will be hearing from some of them. Give them your best support—I know you will!

We have a long way to go in building our National membership. Let's give Mrs. Lucius W. Long, Jr. of Meers, Okla., as much assistance as possible in

securing new members. Also, don't forget to send material for the scrap book to Mrs. Long.

The Beef for Father's Day program is well under way with new ideas for this year. Mrs. Tom McElroy, Jr. of Vale, Ore., is chairman and she would welcome any ideas you may have.

The "Beef Cookery" project is still going strong. Many states reported that they wish to carry this project through another year. Have you any new ideas on channels of distribution? If so, notify Mrs. George McGinley, Keystone, Nebr. She is chairman of contacts and publicity for the book. Mrs. John Guthrie and Mrs. Clyde Carlisle have again consented to take care of the distribution of the cookbooks. This is a responsible task and we appreciate their continued service.

Your National secretary, Mrs. Haase, and I have just returned after attending the second Oklahoma Cattlemen's convention. We were royally entertained, and it was indeed a pleasure to meet so many CowBelles in person. Congratulations to the Oklahoma group and their capable past president, Mrs. C. V. Word, for an outstanding year of activities. Though only two years old, the group has made a distinct contribution to the industry's beef promotion campaign.

Mrs. J. B. Smith of Pawhuska, the new president, is already lining up her committees in preparation for the National convention in Oklahoma City next January.

I have been receiving many interesting letters. It is nice hearing of your interest and activities. Keep up the good work! Best wishes to you all.

Thelma Trego,  
President

## HELPS PLAN NAVY MEALS



Miss Reba Staggs, director of the department of home economics of the National Live Stock and Meat Board, is shown receiving the U.S. navy's certificate of commendation award in Bermuda. Making the presentation on behalf of the Secretary of the Navy is Rear Admiral R. J. Arnold, SC, USN, chief of the Navy's bureau of supplies and accounts. Miss Staggs represents

the Meat Board on the food service advisory committee of the National Security Industrial Association and has worked closely with the navy in its gigantic meal planning program. Navy Secretary Charles S. Thomas has credited this committee with having done as much to improve navy food service as atomic-powered ships are doing to change its fighting capabilities. This top navy civilian award was made in a ceremony at the Naval Operations Base, Bermuda, Jan. 18.

## NATIONAL COMMITTEES FOR 1957:

### Beef Promotion

Mrs. Tom McElroy, Vale, Ore.

Mrs. Mary Wadlow, Whitewater, Colo.

Mrs. Donald W. Jewett, Big Piney, Wyo.

Mrs. Don Reynolds, Sr., North Platte, Nebr.

Mrs. Leland Davis, Red Bluff, Calif.

Mrs. Chester Dunn, Oxford, Kan.

Mrs. Joe Clinton, Hereford, Ariz.

### "Beef Cookery"

Distribution Co-chairmen: Mrs. John H. Guthrie and Mrs. Clyde Carlisle, both of Porterville, Calif.

Contact and Publicity Committee: Mrs. George McGinley, Keystone, Nebr.; Mrs. Dave Robinson, Cole Harbor, N. D.; Mrs. Learah Cooper Morgan, Prescott, Ariz.

### Public Relations

Mrs. J. C. Holbert, Bettendorf, Ia.

### Membership and Scrap Book

Mrs. Lucius W. Long, Jr., Meers, Okla.

### Liaison Committee (to work in conjunction with "Beef Cookery.")

Mrs. R. A. Burghart, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Mrs. Joe Oliver, John Day, Ore.

### Budget Committee

Mrs. Fred Dressler, Gardnerville, Nev.

Mrs. L. R. Houck, Gettysburg, S. D.

Mrs. Tom Field, Gunnison, Colo.

Mrs. Arlene Watt, Moorcroft, Wyo.

Mrs. Marie Carlisle, Porterville, Calif.

### By-Laws

Mrs. N. H. Dekle, Plaquemine, La.

Mrs. John Hanson, Bowman, N. D.

Mrs. Mell Harper, Sitka, Kan.

### Parliamentarian

Mrs. O. W. Lynam, Burdett, Kan.

\* \* \*

## A REMINDER:

Greetings to all the National CowBelles on this bright spring morning! Didn't we have a good time during the ANCA meeting in Phoenix? Even the not-very-usual rain seemed wonderful and I am sure each of you, as we did, hoped that some of it was falling "back home." Now down to business.

Have YOU paid your 1957 dues to the American National CowBelles? If not, won't you please do so today or tomorrow? The amount is very small, I warrant you—only One Dollar. One of them won't buy much nowadays, but added together they will. With old and new ideas in beef promotion and "Beef for Father's Day" waiting and needing to be carried out, money will be a necessity.

We should all get to work thinking up new ideas for getting the wholesomeness and goodness of BEEF before the public.

We're counting on each one of you to get behind our capable new president, Thelma Trego, and her officers, to make this a big and successful year.

Vera Long

Membership Chairman

\* \* \*

## CONVENTIONS:

(We do not have reports on the Oklahoma and Mississippi state meetings as

this goes to press, but here are lists of the new officers for these groups. Do not forget to send reports of your state meetings and your new officers when your conventions are over. And please do not forget that we are most anxious this year, as in the past, to introduce the new state presidents (and secretaries) if you will send their pictures and a brief biography for our "Meet Your Neighbor" department.)

MISSISSIPPI: (Meeting held at Jackson on Jan. 21-23, 1957)

Mrs. Charles B. Fisackerly, Sunflower, Miss. president.

Mrs. Charles E. Ratcliff, Natchez, first vice-president

Mrs. Don Brink, Fitler, second vice-president

Mrs. Ethan Porter, Pattison, secretary-treasurer

Mrs. Charles E. Ratcliffe, Natchez, National membership chairman

OKLAHOMA:

Mrs. J. B. Smith, Pawhuska, president

Mrs. Jim Todd, Nowata, first vice-president

Mrs. M. A. Jeffery, El Reno, second vice-president

Mrs. Raymond Mayo, Beaver, third vice-president

Mrs. E. A. Fariss, 3106 Venice Road, Oklahoma City, secretary-treasurer

## OUR 1957 NATIONAL SECRETARY-TREASURER



Mrs. Haase

Hazel Haase was born and reared in the very spot where she now lives, the E Bar Ranch at North Platte. She is the daughter of Dora and the late Dewey Wisner, who were pioneer ranchers in Nebraska.

After graduation from North Platte High School and teaching in Mc-

Pherson County rural schools, Hazel attended the University of Nebraska where she was affiliated with Alpha Omicron Pi. In 1939 she accepted a position with the McDonald State Bank in North Platte.

In 1940 she married Ross Haase, the son of Attie and the late G. J. Haase who resided 17 miles south of North Platte. There is one daughter, Rossell, who is 11 years old.

When Ross and Hazel expressed their interest in the E Bar Ranch work, which Hazel's mother and sister, Edith Halligan, had managed since Mr. Wisner's death in 1926, a strong welcome was offered for them to enter into partnership. Mrs. Wisner, Edith and her husband, Buck Halligan, and Ross and Hazel Haase have proved to their families and friends that cooperation is the key to family success.

Hazel is active in all community affairs. She has served as Lincoln County extension council chairman, secretary

of extension board, president of her school district and secretary of the White Horse PTA. She is an assistant leader in 4-H and a loyal member of the Nebraska CowBelles.

True hospitality and friendliness fill the ranch home of Ross and Hazel Haase.

## 'FATHER OF THE YEAR'

One of the projects of the beef promotion committee of the American National CowBelles this year will be the selection of a "Father of the Year" from each state, with final selection of a "National Father." This project will tie in with the program to make BEEF the traditional food for father on Father's Day, June 16.

Selection in each state will be made by youth organizations such as Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Campfire Girls and 4-H members. A panel of judges from various industrial fields will make final selection in each state.

Fathers to be selected as participants will be judged on (1) adaptation to the golden rule and religious qualities, (2) sense of family responsibility, (3) community service, (4) any legal father not divorced, (5) individual children's achievements.

The winner will receive appropriate prizes as designated in each state.

Mrs. Tom McElroy, Jr., Vale, Ore., chairman of the beef promotion committee, urges state CowBelle groups to contact their youth organizations to submit names of outstanding fathers and to get this selection made by May 15. Time is short, so contacts must be made right away if there is to be a representative national father selected this year.

Mrs. McElroy also urges state CowBelle presidents to contact their state restaurant associations about beef promotion on a state level, so a national restaurant promotion campaign may be attained in 1958.

## Here And There With The CowBelles

Las Animas (Colo.) CowBelles entertained their families and friends at a covered dish dinner on Jan. 27. At that time plans were made for a luncheon to be held late in February.

In line with their 1957 resolve to spend at least a part of their time "just having fun," the San Diego (Calif.) CowBelles entertained their husbands at a steak dinner and dance on Feb. 16 at the picturesque Wagon Wheel in San Diego County.

More than 300 persons attended the beef cutting demonstration sponsored by Safeway Stores and Weld County (Colo.) CowBelles in Greeley on Feb. 11. Because of interest in the affair, plans are to make it an annual event.

## HURRY, HURRY, HURRY..



This Convention barker appears in the USDA's new one-minute television film about beef. The film will be released to stations as a public service spot announcement in early April for use during the period when beef supplies will be especially plentiful. A black-and-white, sound-on-film animated cartoon, the film emphasizes the most appealing points about beef—its flavor, its body-building characteristics, and the variety of fine beef dishes.

The department has pledged its support to the livestock industry in the industry's program to expand markets for beef through aggressive merchandising. Release of the spot announcement, timed to coincide with industry's spring beef promotion, is a part of USDA's continuing efforts to encourage beef consumption by focusing public attention on beef and the abundant supplies available to consumers.

The main characters in the film are a strong man, a barker, and a calliope player. Carnival posters, displaying various beef dishes, provide important background. To the accompaniment of lively calliope music and much flexing of muscles by the strong man, the barker declaims:

"Hurry, Hurry, Hurry —

Step this way folks and see  
The strongest man in the world.  
You ask what makes him strong?  
Well, I'll tell you what makes him strong.

He has a well-balanced diet of fine foods, which includes

Beef.

Yes, sir, he eats Beef, all kinds of Beef

Roast Beef . . . . Corned Beef  
Hamburgers . . . . Steaks

Beef stew and all the other fine Beef products.

You, too, can be strong and healthy  
Take a tip from the strong man, folks.

Eat that delicious, nutritious, product,

Beef.

Step up and get yours now.

The supply is plentiful and it's tops in value.

Hurry, Hurry Hurry —"

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



## ASSOCIATION NOTES

Meeting at Sanger, Calif. last month the **Fresno County Cattlemen** favored federal aid to the cattle industry but strongly expressed their opposition to direct supports. President W. Van Vleet of Tollhouse declared the group's desire for information about means of raising cattle prices included possibility of a soil bank for cattlemen. The group urged the California Beef Industry Council stop its promotional activities until a statewide program is agreed on by producers. Speakers included California Cattlemen's Association President Robert Johnson of Sanger.

**Kern County Branch** of California Cattlemen's Association will hold its spring meeting the afternoon of Mar. 23 at Bakersfield. In the evening, the CowBelles will serve dinner to the cattlemen and their guests as part of a fund-raising project to finance reprinting of their cookbook "Chuck's On."

Featured speakers at the 43rd annual convention of the **New Mexico Cattle Growers Association** in Albuquerque, Mar. 24-26, will include Don Collins, president of the American National Cattlemen's Association and Congressman Clair Engle of California, chairman of the Interior Committee of the U. S. House of Representatives. The New Mexico organization now has more than 5,600 members and indications are that a large number will attend the meeting.

Six students in animal husbandry in New Mexico A&M College will present a panel discussion at the coming New Mexico Cattle Growers Association convention on distribution and control of plants and shrubs invading New Mexico. Another educational feature of the meeting will be a beef cattle improvement school.

The **Central Arizona Cattle Feeders Association**, meeting at Phoenix, has been renamed the **Arizona Cattle Feeders Association**. Charles Lakin of Phoenix was named chairman of the group, succeeding Charles Wetzler of Phoenix. A new building for the association is being constructed at the Tovrea Stockyards.

The **Bent-Prowers Cattle and Horse Growers Association**, oldest cattle organization in Colorado, staged its annual banquet and meeting in Las Animas, with Colorado's Governor Stephen McNichols and several state legislators on the program. The group adopted several resolutions, among which was a request to rule out the "spray box" as an effective mechanism against scabies, and a recommendation that the area be provided with a TV channel. Officers elected included Phil Gilbert, Lamar, as president; C. A. Wood, Eads, first vice-president; J. T.

McEndree, Springfield, second vice-president; Mrs. Melva H. Busbey, secretary; Arthus S. Dean, Las Animas, treasurer, and Edward Dean, assistant treasurer.

Meeting also at Las Animas, Colo., were the several score members of the **Southeastern Colorado Junior Cattlemen's Association**. Under sponsorship of R. M. McMillan, Carlton, Colo., and the Bent-Prowers group, junior members participate in a heifer foundation program. Each member gets a heifer donated by a sponsor, with the understanding that the first calf will be returned to the foundation for expanding membership.

Junior officers are Bill Morgan, Lamar, president; Bill Yates, McClave, vice-president; Caroline Edgar, Rocky Ford, secretary-treasurer, and John McClave, reporter.

The **Western States Meat Packers Association**, meeting in San Francisco, opposed modification of the packer consent decree, urged transfer of trade practice provisions of the P&SY act from the Agriculture Department to the Federal Trade Commission, and received from the association's marketing agencies committee a recommendation that consignment slaughter of livestock be immediately discontinued. The American National at Phoenix in January passed a resolution frowning upon consignment selling. E. Floyd Forbes of San Francisco was re-elected president and general manager. Leland Jacobsmuhlen, Cornelius, Ore., was elected chairman, succeeding Henry R. Kruse, Seattle, Wash.

### RECOGNITION FOR STORY CARRIED BY PRODUCER

An article by Weldon B. Robinson of the Fish and Wildlife Service, published last September in the **PRODUCER**, is receiving praise in government circles as well as from regular readers. Portions of "Does the Coyote Control Rodents, or Doesn't He?" were recently read during a Forest Service writing course in California, to illustrate good points in writing; the entire paper was then duplicated and distributed.

### PORTLAND DEALER CHARGED

Suspension of P&SY Act registration to Dr. Jeff Minkler as a livestock dealer doing business as Valmont Farms on the Portland Union Stockyards, Oregon, has been announced by USDA. Violation charges include issuance of false accounts of sales to consignors. Dr. Minkler was registered under the P&S Act as a dealer to buy and sell livestock at the yards for his own account. He was not registered as a market agency to buy or sell at the stockyard on a commission basis, nor was he bonded to cover such activities, according to USDA.

**FREE YOUR CATTLE OF "COSTLY STOCK-PESTS"**

**KNOCK CATTLE GRUB**

**KILL LICE**  
Ticks, Mange Mites  
**FLIES!**

**GIANT ROPE**  
Automatic  
**OILER**

**ONLY \$19.95**  
Why Pay More?

The low-cost way to control stock-pests! Cattle treat themselves. Giant rope rubbing element rubs insecticide deep into hair and hide of animal. Automatic oil flow keeps rope thoroughly saturated at all times. Oil supply tank holds enough insecticide to last for weeks. Entire unit built to take a beating. Cattle can't tear it up, won't wear it out. Easy to install. Attaches to any post, anywhere.

#### ORDER DIRECT and SAVE!

Order direct from this ad and get a season's supply of insecticide with each oiler — 1 qt. of Rotenone concentrate, which mixes 1 to 20 with fuel oil to make 5 gallons of oil solution — both for only \$23.95 postpaid. Write —

#### BOTH For Only

**\$23.95**  
POSTPAID

Cattle King Co., Box 114 E

Omaha 12, Nebr.

#### HIDE AND MEEK

These days a fellow who thinks he can hide behind a woman's skirts must consider himself pretty small.

—Howard Haynes

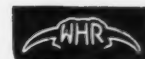
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Of Service*

**ALWAYS, IN WHR'S**

- Weight for Age
- Greater Gains
- Early Maturity
- Even Covering
- Less Tallow
- More Red Meat

**Wyoming Hereford**

**Ranch**  
**Cheyenne**



**A MAJOR THREAT**—Enclosed, check for dues for coming year. In order to remain financially solvent in this day of socialism, a cattleman must eliminate every cash outlay for which full value is not received. Without the association's long, consistent and logical resistance against the destructive encroachments of socialist government, cattlemen might well be involved in restrictions and regulations which would make operation even more difficult than now. More than drouth or any other single affliction, the socialist movement is to blame for most of the current difficulty. When cattle prices were one-third as high as now and socialism at the beginning of its advance, the cattle industry was generally prosperous.

Nowadays, the high cost of government, equal to about one-third of the

national income, reduces the purchasing power of our customers and ourselves and stifles the whole economy. Most of the tax take left in the hands of those who earned it would be put to more profitable use than if spent by government. I am convinced that under voluntary private direction we could have more and better highways, a cheaper, more reliable postal system, far better schools than generally available at present and a foreign aid program more in line with our national interest than anything possible under government direction.—**Dan Hanson, Kaycee, Wyo.**

**THE WATER PROBLEM**—We have had about 2 inches of moisture in the last two weeks; the top soil is in good shape but there has been no runoff and a large per cent of our small farmers are hauling water, which they have been doing most of the time for the past year. Very few ponds of any size have water in them and most of the streams are very low if not entirely

dry. There will be little inclination to stock up until the water supply is pretty well replenished.

Considerable pasture will be left idle under the deferred grazing program set up for this area at \$1.25 an acre government payments; if as suggested by some that that sum be raised to near the average rental price a large acreage would probably be leased to the USDA. Whether or not there would be enough laid out to disrupt the cattle economy is a debatable question. I am of the opinion that would adjust itself.—**Ralph Perkins, Howard, Kan.**

**SITUATION AS USUAL**—Have had a pretty good winter. Little snow, so have been able to get by without help. My wife and I are wintering 73 cows and a few calves and the bulls. We should have plenty of hay. It seems that everything is pretty good except prices of cattle—but cattlemen have always lived with these conditions. Hope this soil bank won't take so much corn land out of production that a short corn crop will cut the demand and of course the price of feeder calves or cattle.—**Bert Hendershott, Baldwin, N. D.**

**GOOD WINTER**—The weather here has been wonderful. On the whole, we have had a very good winter which has been much appreciated by the cattle people as much of the area was somewhat short of winter feed. I understand from the news that at least a part of the drouth area has had some rain. I hope more is forthcoming to help erase the temptation of ranchers to turn to the government for more help and with it the controls that will follow.—**Leonard J. Davis, Kildeer, N. D.**

**BAD SUMMERS**—Dry weather made us reduce. It has been very dry the past two summers but last summer was bad. So far this winter it has been open; no snow to speak of; very good as far as feed is concerned. We hope for spring rains. Plenty of feed for our small bunch and they have wintered very well. Have nothing but cows; sold our calves and yearlings. Thanks for what you are doing.—**Andy and Dick Clark, O'Neill, Nebr.**

**STOCK DOING FINE**—Enclosing check for my 1957 dues; hope I will not miss issue of PRODUCER as I enjoy it very much. Very little snow here and stock doing wonderful. 1956 was kinda dry in spots around here, BUT we are sitting pretty YET, as we still have use of our river bottom land (Garrison Dam is taking) for hay and grazing.—**Lorraine Van Dyke, Watford City, N. D.**

**COULD USE MORE SNOW**—Having a splendid winter here, though we have room for more snow. Our big surplus hay crop is being shipped out fast.—**A. R. Babcock, Moore, Ida.**

**ALL OKAY**—Nice weather and good winter. Stock all doing fine.—**Claude E. Olson, Ludlow, S. D.**



Governor J. Hugo Aronson accepts the mystery weight of the Montana Beef Council's Steer for Polio to kick off the 1957 state polio drive and the Beef for Polio contest to be sponsored by the Montana Beef Council, the state Jaycees and the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. Pictured are (l. t. r.) Thayer Stevens, Harlowton, president of Montana Beef Council; Mrs. Noel Hardy, Wolf Creek, Mont., educational director of the council; Governor Aronson of Helena; Bob Johnson, Montana Jaycee president, and Bob Murphy, Helena, assistant secretary of Montana Stockgrowers.

## IDAHO SHORTHORN BREEDERS ASSOCIATION SPRING SALE

**MARCH 29**

**Idaho Falls, Ida.**

Show 10 a.m.; Sale 1 p.m.

Idaho Livestock Auction

20 BULLS, 6 FEMALES, including several outstanding herd sire prospects and coming 2-year-old range bulls. Females both open and heifers and carrying service of top Idaho, Montana and Utah breeding.

**CONSIGNORS:** Crapo Bros., St. Anthony, Ida.; Ken Miller, St. Anthony, Ida.; Burkey Bros., Idaho Falls, Ida.; F. V. Morrison, Murtaugh, Ida.; Dale Meilen, Armstead, Mont.; Hugh L. Barnes & Sons, Morgan, Utah; Hesy Beckstead, Preston, Ida.

Judge: Wade Wells of the University of Idaho Extension service.  
Auctioneer: C. R. Thomas, Billings, Mont.

For further information and catalog write

Glenn A. Harvey, Secretary, Box 1138, Idaho Falls, Ida.



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PRODUCER

**LOSING**—If you have any of those extra cattle drive pictures, would appreciate getting one. We are very dry here. Haven't got my seed corn back the last two years and no moisture yet. Have a big silo not yet opened and considerable hay, but losing too much on our fat cattle to buy light cattle.—**Jas. A. McClean**, Fremont, Nebr.

(We still have prints of the picture suitable for framing.—Ed.)

**WINTER REPORT**—Cattle are wintering well in our area. The winter has been about average since a severe storm on Nov. 2. Feed will be sufficient for about an average number of cattle.

I appreciate the good work our association has been doing for stockmen and agriculture as a whole.—**Joel Rickenbach**, Oelrichs, S. D.

**TEMPORARILY OUT**—Due to dry weather, I have had to cut down on cattle the last three years; last fall I had to quit altogether. However, when the range comes back I'll be back in the cow business, so find enclosed check for my dues.—**A. G. Coots**, Romero, Tex.

**INTEREST REMAINS**—I am supposed to be out of the cattle business but it is still in my blood. Look forward to the monthly publication.—**Con Parsons**, Harrison, Nebr.

**DRY BUT OPEN**—It is still dry here, but up to date we have had an open winter, and our cattle have wintered okay.—**Mell C. Harper**, Sitka, Kan.

**FRIENDLY COMMENTS**—Congratulations on the January issue of the Producer; thought it the best I've read for some time.—**Ralph Jones**, Midland, S. D.

We certainly enjoy reading your Producer and Cow Business.—**Joe Warner**, Bradenton, Fla.

### THE WATER SUPPLY FORECAST FOR THE WEST

Most notable in the current water supply outlook for the western states was the trend toward improvement in portions of the southwest drouth area, says the Weather Bureau. January precipitation was well above normal quite generally in the area from southern Utah, Nevada, and Colorado southward. Up to four times the normal monthly totals were observed in some areas.

In the upper Arkansas in Colorado, the precipitation ranged from 250 to 400 per cent of normal; in the Rio Grande basin in Colorado and New Mexico, monthly amounts averaged 250 per cent of normal; and in the San Juan River basin, in the four-state (Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Arizona) area, precipitation during the month ranged from 300 to 450 per cent of normal.

The table below shows forecasts of total water-year flow (Oct. 1, 1956, to Sept. 30, 1957) at selected points in the West.

It will be noted that in spite of the

heavy January precipitation in much of the Southwest, the expected runoff is still well below the 15-year average. Well above normal precipitation during the coming months is needed to bring flows back to normal.

River	Station	Percent of 15-year avg. (1938-52)	Last year's flow in percent of avg.
Columbia Snake	The Dalles, Ore	97	99
Sacramento	Clarkston, Wash.	90	134
San Joaquin	Red Bluff, Calif.	72	....
Weber	Kerkhoff, Calif.	66	151
Jordan	Gateway, Utah	86	....
Truckee	Utah Lake, Utah	90	80
Colorado	Tahoe, Calif.	68	157
	Grand Canyon, Ariz.	92	69
Green	Green River, Utah	90	90
San Juan	Bluff, Utah	98	45
Little Colo.	Woodruff, Ariz.	68	....
Gila	Solomon, Ariz.	28	22
Rio Grande	San Marcial, N.M.	69	....
Arkansas	Pueblo, Colo.	100	....
Missouri	Ft. Peck Dam, Mont.	88	....
Yellowstone	Sidney, Mont.	80	....
No. Platte	Casper, Wyo.	87	72

### USDA ADVISORS REQUEST FEED-FORAGE STUDY

Better control of insects that attack forage crops, expansion of work on ruminant bloat, and more basic studies on the composition of forage crops as a basis for improving processes and feed products are among the high-priority needs of research cited by the USDA Feed and Forage Research and Marketing Advisory Committee.

These and other research proposals were considered by the committee in a meeting in Washington, D. C., in February. The committee is composed of persons outside USDA.

Recommendations included expanded research on insect physiology and toxicology, increased research on range practices, including grazing and soil water management, increased studies to evaluate the needs for supplementary feeds under different conditions, expanded research on preservation of nutrients in forages, and widened work to produce more protein and growth factors to enhance the value of grain by fermentation, studies on the feasibility and value of grades and standards for feed molasses, and expansion of USDA marketing services, including statistical service on grass silage and grazing.

### BEST INSECT REPELLENT YET

The best all-purpose insect repellent ever developed will be put on the American market this spring, says USDA. It is a product of USDA research and successfully defends against attacks by mosquitoes, chiggers, ticks, fleas and biting flies. It is long lasting, has a "pleasant lotion feel," and can be safely applied to skin or any animal fiber. It is an organic chemical, diethyl toluamide.

### CONSUMPTION HITS RECORD

Beef consumption in 1956 was 84.2 pounds per individual, the second year in which consumption was over 80 pounds per capita. Consumption of all meat in 1956 was a record 164.7 pounds.

### OFFER NEW BEEF FILM

Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., has ready for distribution a new film entitled "More Beef at Less Cost." Prints of the 16mm movie are available from Pfizer's Agricultural Film Library, 630 Flushing Ave., Brooklyn 6, N. Y.

### COTTONSEED DISCOUNTED

Cottonseed meal is included in the appropriations bill so that ranchers will be able to buy cottonseed meal or cake or pellets at a discount "comparable in amount to the assistance made available to farmers in major disaster areas in the purchase of feed grains." The cottonseed meal amendment was added in the Senate.



THOUSANDS ARE SWITCHING TO NU-WAY! FIRST IN QUALITY! LOWEST IN PRICE! NONE BETTER! New, adjustable, double oil flow control from 5-Gal. supply tank, onto huge non-destructive cable, which absorbs the oil. No waste from wind blow, or oil drip off! Animals can't break or tear it! Lasts for years! STOP! LOOK! LISTEN! Without obligation. First one that mails this ad, to us, we will ship you a complete outfit free!

WRITE FOR LITERATURE AND THE GREATEST OFFER EVER MADE TO STOCKMEN! A-1. NU-WAY, BOX 552, SIOUX CITY, IOWA

### Be Prepared to Save That Cow and Calf!



### Storz Cow Womb Support

provides an effective and humane means of holding the womb in position following inversion.

Eliminates the painful, cruel stitching of the vagina, or the old twisted rope makeshift. Positively retains womb in place until healed. Can be applied by any cowman. Adjusts to any cow. Will last for years. (Pat. pending)

Designed by a working cattleman in solving problem of prolapse of the uterus in his own herd. Price complete \$20.00. Have one on hand for prompt use in emergencies. Available direct, or from all Franklin Serum Co. local dealers.

**STORZ MFG. CO.**  
Box 96, Weston, Colo.

### ABERDEEN-ANGUS JOURNAL

Official Publication for the American Angus Association. Published monthly.

25¢ for sample copy. 3 Years for \$5.00  
P. O. Box 238, Webster City, Iowa

# SALES

**MAR.  
29  
IDA.**

## IDAHO SHORTHORN BREEDERS ASSOCIATION Spring Sale

Mar. 29—Show 10 a.m.; Sale 1 p.m.  
Idaho Falls, Ida., at Idaho Livestock Auction  
**20 BULLS, 6 FEMALES**  
For information and catalog write:  
Glenn A. Harvey, Secretary, Box 1138, Idaho Falls, Ida.

**APR.  
27  
S.D.**

## QUALITY-PLUS PEDIGREE SALE

April 27th—Parker S. D.

Sale at barn on ranch, 15 mi. west and 3 mi. south of Sioux Falls, or  
8 mi. north and 4 mi. east of Parker.

Send for Free Catalog:

**BONES HEREFORD RANCH—Parker, S. D.**

**APR.  
25  
S. D.**

## Fifteenth Annual Spring Sale Of Registered HEREFORD BULLS

At the ranch—Agar, So. Dak.—April 25

150 BIG, RUGGED coming two-year-old BULLS ready for service; also  
25 older BULLS.

Write for catalog: John E. Sutton, Agar, S. Dak.

## PRICES MAKE GOOD SHOWING AT RED BLUFF BULL SALE

The 1957 average on 124 Hereford bulls at the Red Bluff (Calif.) Bull Sale last month, at \$749.44 a head, exceeded that of last year by more than \$250. The champion, and top selling bull of the day, brought \$2,425; consigned by Peterson Brothers of Ogden, Utah, he was purchased by Q Bar X



Roger Jensen with two calves from his registered Hereford herd. These calves and more like them are paying Roger's way through college. (Photo courtesy American Hereford Association.)

Ranch, Kirby, Ore. The second-high price was \$2,150, and the reserve champion, also a Peterson consignment, brought \$1,100. The entire offering, graded by University of California methods and selected for range use, sold for a total of \$92,930.

Some 1,600 cattlemen were present from throughout the West, and the bidding was lively not only on the bulls offered in the sale but on the one animal auctioned on behalf of the March of Dimes. This bull was "sold" 61 times to the tune of \$9,100, before he was finally taken on a bid of \$1,750, going to Charles Stover of Tehama County who annually buys these Charity bulls. (Other buyers had brief possession of the animal before turning him back for resale).

Thirty-nine Shorthorn bulls brought higher prices this year than last, also. The champion sold for \$1,525 and four other Shorthorns went at above \$1,000, with the over-all average set at \$491.91 as compared with \$329.75 in 1956.

Top price paid for an Angus bull was \$950, and the top Polled Hereford price, \$1,050, was paid for the champion. The average on Polled Herefords was \$449.69.

## WYOMING YOUNGSTERS EARN AND LEARN WITH HEREFORDS

Some of the young folks in Sheridan County, Wyo., with the help of County Agent Pete Jensen, have lit on a way to finance their college educations. They say it's: "Feed Hereford steers, show them, sell them and use the money to start a registered Hereford breeding project." Thus, they not only are assuring their future educa-

tions but also are becoming actively interested in the way of life followed by their people in building the country. The young people begin modestly, building not only number of animals owned but quality in the herd, starting early to run the kind of cattle they want to breed later.

## POLLED HEREFORD RECORD

A record 10,170 Polled Hereford cattle registration certificates were issued by the American Polled Hereford Association during January of this year. This is the largest number for the month in the 56-year history of the organization. During 1956 fiscal year the association registered 106,607 head—a 5½ per cent increase over the previous record number of 101,087 in 1955.

## WESTERN POLLED HEREFORD CHANGES

The American Hereford Association has approved a request from the National Western Polled Hereford Association for a three-generation pedigree on the face of a registration certificate, effective Mar. 1. The fee for this optional certificate will be an added 40 cents over the regular recording fee of \$1 and \$2, respectively, to members and non-members.

Also approved was a request from the National Western to sponsor one national polled show annually and continue sponsorship of the National Western sale in conjunction with the Denver stock show.

## GERTRUDIS SHOW RESULTS

A 2,000-pound Santa Gertrudis senior yearling bull from the Palmer Ranch at Sarasota, Fla. took the champion banner at the 1957 National Santa Gertrudis Show held last month in connection with the annual Florida State Fair; a 1,900-pound senior yearling bull from K-6 Ranch at Winter Garden, Fla. was named reserve champion, and a 1,600-pound junior yearling heifer, also from the K-6 Ranch; was named grand champion female; reserve female honors went to a 1,775-pound two-year-old cow from Palmer Ranch.

More than 70 animals were entered



A record \$25,000 was paid for this Polled Shorthorn recently when Landen Farms, Foster, Ohio, sold the 1954 International grand champion to D. J. O'Connor, Jr., owner of the Tulleevin Farm, Mason, Ohio.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



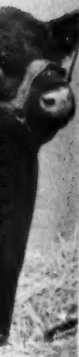
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in the first national show to be held in Florida. Shown on an exhibit-only basis were also eight animals from the King Ranch of Texas where the breed was originated. Following the judging, more than 200 persons attended a Santa Gertrudis judging school.

#### FRANKLIN BULLS AVERAGE \$404

The annual bull sale by B. P. "Port" Franklin at Meeker, Colo. last month saw 41 bulls bring \$16,764 for an average of \$404. Top of the sale bore an \$810 price tag; another top bid was \$790. Ten of the animals went to a single buyer, at Walden, Colo.

#### FORT WORTH SHOW ENDS

In Fort Worth's Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show last month the grand champion steer was a Hereford shown by Bobby Sale of Stanton, Tex. and the reserve grand champion steer was an Angus exhibited by Kenneth Eitel of Greencastle, Mo.

In the Hereford auction held at Fort Worth in connection with the show, purebred and commercial producers invested an average of \$545 in 82 registered animals. Eleven heifers brought \$4,290 for a \$390 average; 71 individual bulls sold for \$40,367.50 and averaged \$568. The 82 head returned a total of \$44,657.50.

#### API FIELD DAY

The Alabama Polytechnic Institute's agricultural experiment station has set Apr. 11 for the seventh annual Beef Cattle Field Day and Performance Test Bull Sale, to be held at the North Auburn Beef Cattle Research Unit. The event climaxes a 140-day weight-gaining performance test for 55 registered yearling bulls of the various breeds assigned to the station by state cattlemen. About 50 of the animals will be sold at the auction.



This is the grand champion of the eighth annual San Antonio Livestock Exposition with his proud 10-year-old owner, Jane Ellen McBride of Blanket, Tex. The Hereford weighed 950 pounds. Reserve honors went to a 1,010-pound Hereford shown by two young daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Holway of Abilene.

March 1957

# BULLS

FOR SALE AT PRIVATE TREATY

## FRANKLIN HEREFORDS

A reliable source of practical, dependable registered Hereford breeding stock. Yearling bulls for sale now.

B. P. Franklin  
Meeker, Colo.

WE HAVE long yearling bulls, the kind top ranchers like. Threes and fours this spring ready to begin calving March 10 and younger females for sale. See them and us.

F. E. MESSERSMITH & SONS, Alliance, Nebr.

"Our Herefords build the beef where the highest priced cuts of meat grow."

ANNUAL RANCH SALE . . . OCTOBER 5, 1957

### ANGUS CATTLE

N BAR RANCH Grassrange, Mont.

## CHANDLER HEREFORDS

Range Bulls of Uniform Quality in Carload Lots

Herbert Chandler

Baker, Oregon

#### WESTERN SHORTHORN OFFICERS

The Western Shorthorn Breeders Association has elected R. H. Heckendorf of Littleton, Colo. its new president. During its annual banquet meeting, the group also elected E. R. Hoyt, Aurora, Colo. vice-president and Josef Winkler III, Castle Rock, Colo. secretary-treasurer, John Shuman, Deertrail, Colo., is the retiring president. Principal speaker at the meeting was Allan Atlason, executive secretary of the American Shorthorn Breeders Association at Chicago.

#### HEREFORD WINNERS IN TEXAS

At the San Antonio Livestock Exposition last month the champion Hereford bull was a senior calf exhibited by Bridwell Hereford Ranch, Wichita Falls, and a summer calf from the same ranch took reserve honors. Top female division honors went to Dudley Bros., Comanche, Tex., and reserve honors to Corona Hereford Ranch at Corona, Calif.

#### SANTA GERTRUDIS WINNERS NAMED AT SAN ANTONIO

In the Santa Gertrudis division of the annual San Antonio Livestock Exposition in mid-February, breeding animals from the Seven-Eleven Ranches of San Antonio took grand champion

banners, for bulls and females. The reserve bull was shown by R. E. Smith Ranch, Houston, and a junior yearling heifer from T. N. Mauritz & Son Ranch, Ganado, Tex., took reserve champion female honors.

#### NEW SHORTHORN AD MAN

Paul S. Zoellner of St. Louis has joined the American Shorthorn Breeders Association as advertising and public relations man. He is a graduate of the University of Missouri journalism school and an army veteran.



Champion Santa Gertrudis bull at the 1957 San Antonio Livestock Exposition. The bull was shown by L. A. Nordan, San Antonio, Tex.



Courtesy of Cooper Union Museum Library

## When harrows grew on trees

FARM MACHINERY has come a long way since the days it grew on trees. But money *never* grew there—and the farmer has always had to save.

Today's farmers have found United States Savings Bonds the best way to save . . . for farm equipment, children's education, vacations, and retirement.

And speaking about money growing, every \$300 invested in U.S. Series "E" Savings Bonds today grows to \$400 in 9 years and 8 months.

What's more, Bonds are easily replaced if lost, stolen, or burned.

*For the big things in your life,  
be ready with*

**U.S. Savings Bonds**

The U.S. Government does not pay for this advertising. The Treasury Department thanks, for their patriotic donations, the Advertising Council and

**AMERICAN  
CATTLE PRODUCER**



## Personal Mention

The Wyoming Hereford Ranch near Cheyenne, Wyo., has been sold to **G. C. Parker**, owner of the Par-Ker Hereford Ranch at Chelsea, Okla., and Mr. and Mrs. **T. E. Leavey**, owners of the Pala Rey Hereford Ranch, Pala, Calif. Included in the purchase are 60,000 acres, farm equipment and improvements and the nearly 2500 head of breeding stock. New manager of the operation is **George Lazear**, son of the late **Robert W. Lazear**. The new owners said they "have a sincere and definite desire to operate the ranch on the same high business standards established by **Bob Lazear**."

**Harry E. Reed**, director of the USDA's livestock division, is retiring after 26 years of service with the department. Named acting director in Mr. Reed's place is **David M. Pettus**, deputy director since 1951. Before entering government service, Harry Reed had been a professor of animal husbandry at the University of Arkansas and Kansas State College of Agriculture and Applied Science. He is a graduate from the University of Missouri and has a degree in agriculture from Kansas State also.

**Neal M. Rahm**, supervisor of Modoc National Forest in California, has been promoted and transferred to the Denver office of the Rocky Mountain region, U.S. Forest Service, to be assistant regional forester in charge of the division of recreation, lands and watershed management. He succeeds **R. B. McKennan**, recently promoted to a post in the chief forester's office, Washington, D. C.

**John G. Babbitt** of Flagstaff and **Norman Fain** of Prescott, both former presidents of the Arizona Cattle Growers Association, have been named to

the board of directors of the state-wide Valley National Bank. Both men are natives of Arizona and have served in the state legislature.

## DEATHS

**Ed Heringa** of Clayton, N. M., former president of his state's cattle growers association, has been promoted to chairman of the New Mexico Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee and state drouth committee. He has been a member of the ASC committee the past two years.

**Edward Foss Wilson**, retired Wilson & Co. chairman, is slated for a Presidential appointment as assistant secretary in the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

**A. B. Hardin**, prominent registered Hereford breeder at Gillette, Wyo., died last month after a heart attack in his home. He was 69, and a native of Missouri.

**Charles Boice**, 64, formerly of the Arivaca Ranch near Tucson, Ariz., and since 1945 a resident of Balboa, Calif., died there of a heart attack at year's end. He was a brother of the late Frank Boice, a former president of the American National, who passed away last April. Another brother, Henry, also a former American National president, lives in Tucson.

**Norman B. Holter**: Mr. Holter, president of the N Bar Ranch at Grassrange, Mont. and part owner since 1913, passed away Feb. 8, which was his 89th birthday. He was a native of Helena and interested in the cow business all his life, engaging in different ventures in Montana. He was one of the original directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis and among many other activities was president of the Holter Hardware Co. at Helena, established by his father in 1867.

## THE STATE PRESIDENTS



**Tom Field**

is operated as the Field Land & Cattle Co. by Mr. and Mrs. Tom Field; Son Fred Field and his wife, and Daughter Mrs. Don Woodbury and her husband. The Fields have had the place 13 years.

The Colorado Cattlemen's president was born and reared in the Middle Park country of the state, at Parshall, in

April, 1903; he has been "in livestock" all his life—the first 32 years at the place of his birth and since then in Gunnison County. Says Mr. Field: "I have always been active in 4-H and other youth organizations and can honestly say there is nothing I enjoy more than people." He's a member of the Community Church, a Mason, Elk and Odd Fellow. He has served for two terms as head of the Colorado Hereford Association.

Mr. Field is "sure that the cattle industry today has many problems, and I am just as sure that the answers to these problems are going to come from the industry itself. We all know that the major problem is how to dispose of what we are already producing, at a profit. In other words, I believe we have research on production far ahead of research on how we can dispose of our present production at a profit."

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ODUCER

## CCC INVESTMENT

Commodity Credit Corporation investment in price-support commodities was \$8,211 million on Dec. 31, 1956, compared with \$8,666 million a year earlier. Of the 1956 total, \$2,319 million represented loans outstanding; \$5,892 million price support inventories at cost value. During 1956 reductions equalled 53 per cent of investment at the beginning of the year. However, new loans, acquisitions of collateral and purchases during 1956 offset the larger part of the reductions. Net loss to the CCC on price support operation during 1956 was \$1,284 million.

## MORE PUREBREDS IMPORTED

More than 22,000 purebred animals from foreign countries were imported into the U.S. last year—5 per cent more than the previous year. Nearly 20,000 of this number were purebred cattle, mostly Holstein-Friesian and other dairy stock from Canada. Under a long-standing provision of the tariff law, citizens of the U.S. may import purebred animals without paying a duty on them.

## FEDERAL GRAZING FEES

Grazing fees on the public domain, slated for a 2-cent increase this year, will remain at 15 cents per animal unit month, according to announcement by Interior Secretary Fred Seaton. . . . National forest fees will drop from the 1956 average of 35 cents per animal unit month to 34 cents in 1957.

## STATE LEGISLATURE NOTES

ARKANSAS legislators have approved a bill that would permit a brucellosis control program in any county on petition of 75 per cent of the cattlemen or owners of 75 per cent of the cattle in the county.

A TEXAS bill proposes to regulate manufacture and sale of livestock feed: out-of-state makers of mixed feed would be required to make available records on feed sold in the state; quarterly inspections would be required on commercially mixed feed.

In NEBRASKA, a measure aimed at curbing stock feeder operations of the state's packing plants has been killed. It was opposed by major packing firms and feeders.

MONTANA is considering a bill that would make it a felony instead of a misdemeanor to move cattle out of the state without state inspection.

Another bill there would authorize sale of \$1,025,000 in bonds to finance construction of an addition to the state laboratory building in Helena to provide a livestock laboratory.

FLORIDA meat packers have been taking blood samples from beef animals at time of slaughter in an effort to further detection and elimination of brucellosis. The American Veterin-

## MORE "SUPER" EACH YEAR

The USDA says the average size of the retail food store has expanded so much that the number of stores dropped more than 20 per cent between 1948 and 1954, even though total sales increased. The number of big stores—those with sales of \$1 million or more annually—more than tripled.

## ACREAGE RESERVE PILING UP

Latest figures from State ASC offices show as of Feb. 15 a total of 573,833 acreage reserve agreements had been signed by farmers, placing 15,351,968 acres in the 1957 acreage reserve part of the soil bank. The agreements signed so far cover 1,707,321 acres of corn, 1,798,614 cotton, 95,135 rice, 40,502 tobacco, and 11,610,396 acres of wheat, including winter wheat.

## MEXICAN PURCHASER

Mexican purchases of U. S. cattle under an Export-Import Bank loan by mid-February amounted to 14,800 head of breeding animals at \$3,050,000. They were bought in New Mexico, Arizona, Texas and Colorado. About 2,900 head of dairy cattle at \$900,000 were also bought.

## RESOLUTIONS AVAILABLE

Resolutions adopted at the Phoenix convention of the American National Cattlemen's Association in January are now available in booklet form. If you want a copy, write to the association at 801 East 17th Ave., Denver 18, Colo.

ary Journal reports a little more than 10 per cent were found to be positive when tested at a state laboratory. When possible, reactors were traced to their source and the herds tested for the disease.

CALIFORNIANS are discussing proposed regulations under which the state agriculture department could declare a county a brucellosis control area upon petition by 75 per cent or more of cattle owners representing a majority of the cattle in a county.

In cooperation with the USDA, an area may be declared modified certified brucellosis-free for a period of three years if the percentage of reacting animals does not exceed 1 per cent, exclusive of calfhood-vaccinated animals under 30 months of age and providing the total herd infection does not exceed 5 per cent.

COLORADO's agricultural commission, cooperating with the state's cattlemen's and cattle feeders' associations, has issued new brucellosis quarantine regulations governing shipments of cattle into Colorado for feeding and grazing purposes in accord with new federal controls.

A bill has been introduced in the Colorado senate for negotiating access routes to hunting and fishing areas.

FREE YOUR CATTLE  
OF COSTLY STOCK-PESTS

**BLAST BUGS**  
**KILL GRUB**  
Wolves Warbles  
Mange Mites  
Lice, Ticks, and Flies

"LOW COST" AUTOMATIC  
**OMAHA**  
CATTLE OILERS

ONLY  
**\$24.50**  
Why Pay More

With Automatic Oil Feed From 5 Gal. Tank  
The low-cost way to control stock pests. Insecticides are rubbed deep into the hair and hide automatically as the cattle treat themselves. All steel rubbing element will withstand hard use for a lifetime. Easy to install, attaches to any post. The 5 gal. tank holds enough oil to last for weeks.

Recommended INSECTICIDE CONCENTRATE

**"HESSKILL ROTOLEX"**  
Mixes 1 to 20 with #2 fuel oil or petroleum distillate for use in cattle oilers. Mixes 1 to 160 with water to spray for Grubs, Lice, Ticks, and Sarcoptic Mange Mites . . . only \$10.00

COMBINATION OFFER  
Order 1 Gal. of Rotolex with each Omaha Cattle Oiler ordered. Send check with order, and get both for only \$34.50, parcel post prepaid. C.O.D. plus postage, if you prefer. Write . . .

**\$34.50** POST PAID  
OMAHA Equip. Co., Box 594, Omaha, Nebr.

## NO LEVI LEEWAY

Spurs that jingle, jangle, jingle,  
Help a cowhand strut and prance;  
But they're not the least bit useful  
When he's putting on tight pants.

—Howard Haynes

**GOLD SEAL SEEDS**

**Seal-Gro-Treated SEEDS**  
Extensive tests show as high as 33 per cent more plants from Seal-Gro-Treated Seeds than seed not so protected.

NOW you can get faster,  
growth and larger yields

GOLD SEAL SEEDS take highest rank for purity and germination. Acclimated, true to name and variety. Cheapest in the long run.

See your dealer

A postal brings you a big free catalog

**Western Seed Co**  
1425 15th St., Denver 2, Colorado



Mar. 14-16—Kansas Livestock Assn. convention, Wichita.  
 Mar. 18-20—Convention, Texas & Southwestern Cattle Raisers, Houston.  
 Mar. 24-26—43rd meeting, New Mexico Cattle Growers, Albuquerque.  
 Apr. 9-11—National Institute of Animal Agriculture, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.  
 Apr. 13-17—11th Grand National Junior Livestock Exposition, San Francisco.  
 May 6-8—Oregon Cattlemen's convention, Eugene.  
 May 9-11—Washington Cattlemen's convention, Wenatchee.  
 May 12-14—Idaho Cattlemen's convention, Lewiston.  
 May 17-18—Sandhills Cattle Association convention, Gordon, Nebr.  
 May 23-25—Montana Stockgrowers' convention, Butte.  
 June 3-5—66th South Dakota Stock Growers' convention, Pierre.  
 June 6-8—85th Wyoming Stock Growers' convention, Lander.  
 June 6-8—Colorado Cattlemen's meeting, Glenwood Springs.  
 June 10-12—North Dakota Stockmen's convention, Dickinson.  
 June 13-14—Nebraska Stock Growers' 68th convention, Alliance.  
 June 20-22—American National Livestock Auction Association meeting, Excelsior Springs, Mo.

### CHICAGO LIVESTOCK PRICES

F. & S. Strs.,	Feb. 25, 1957	Feb. 23, 1956
Steers, Prime	\$21.50-24.75	\$19.50-25.00
Steers, Choice	19.25-22.50	16.25-22.25
Steers, Good	17.75-20.00	15.00-19.00
Steers, Std.	15.25-18.00	—
Cows, Com.	12.50-13.50	11.25-12.50
Vealers, Gd.-Ch.	24.00-29.00	26.00-28.00*
Vealers, Std.	15.00-24.00	16.00-26.00**
Calves, Gd.-Ch.	16.00-23.00	—
Calves, Std.	14.00-16.00	—
F. & S. Strs.,		
Gd.-Ch. (2/21)	16.50-22.00	15.00-21.50
Cm.-Md. (2/21)	12.00-17.00	10.00-16.00
Lambs, Gd.-Ch.	19.75-21.00	19.00-20.00
Ewes, Gd.-Ch.	7.50-9.50	7.00-8.50
Hogs (180-240#)	16.00-17.25	11.00-12.75
(* Ch.-Pr. in 1956)		
(** Cm.-Gd. in 1956)		

### WHOLESALE DRESSED MEATS

	(Chicago)	Feb. 26, 1957	Feb. 23, 1956
Beef, Prime		\$37.00 - 40.00	\$36.00 - 39.00
Beef, Choice		32.50 - 36.00	31.00 - 35.50
Beef, Good		30.00 - 33.00	26.50 - 30.00
Beef, Std.		27.00 - 30.00	25.50 - 28.50*
Veal, Prime		47.00 - 49.00	43.00 - 45.00
Veal, Choice		42.00 - 45.00	34.00 - 42.00
Veal, Good		32.00 - 42.00	29.00 - 37.50
Lamb, Choice		34.00 - 41.00	32.00 - 39.00
Lamb, Good		33.00 - 37.00	32.00 - 36.00
Pork Loin, 8-12#		41.00 - 44.00	33.50 - 36.50
(* Comm. in 1956)			

### COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS

	(Thousands of pounds)	Jan. 1957	Dec. 1956	Jan. 1956	5-Yr. Avg.
Frozen Beef		213,991	236,312	203,414	214,566
Cured Beef		14,980	7,207	8,857	9,656
Total Pork		298,044	279,768	481,602	535,259
Frozen Veal		18,202	20,410	18,045	18,904
Lamb, Mutton		10,261	11,590	10,566	13,090
Canned Meats		68,486	51,203	50,899	45,879
Total All Meats		614,964	606,490	773,383	837,354

### FEDERALLY INSP. SLAUGHTER

	(In thousands)	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
Jan. 1957		1,850	657	5,654	1,333
Jan. 1956		1,697	602	6,705	1,329
Note: Slaughter of cattle and calves under federal inspection for January 1957 is larger than any other January.					

## CLASSIFIED AD DEPARTMENT

Lower rates for 18 lines or more and for 3 and 6 insertions. Figure a line as 7 words.

RANCHES, FARMS

RANCHES, FARMS

### MONTANA CATTLE RANCHES FOR SALE!!

Will Run 1,500 to 5,000 Head, Plenty of Grass, Water, and Hay for Year Around Operation, Good Grass Producing Prairie and Mountain Ranches.

WITH OIL AND MINERAL RIGHTS  
\$150 Per Cow Unit and Up

WRITE



110 Central Ave., Great Falls, Montana

### STOCK RANCH FOR SALE

2,200 acres, 700 irrigated. BLM grazing permit 700 cattle. No trades. Write for information: Box 211, Glenns Ferry, Idaho.

LOOKING FOR A RANCH? For the best, see Bill Thach, So. Colo. Land & Livestock Co., Pho. 17, Walsenburg, Colo.

For South Florida Ranch, Farm or Grove properties, large or small, write to Robert L. Harriss, P. O. Box 926, Fort Pierce, Fla. Registered Real Estate Broker and 20 years practical experience cattle and agriculture.

FOR RANCHES, GROVES OR HOMES contact J. H. Moiben, Realtor, Lake Wales, Fla.

**DELUXE HOME FOR A REG. HERD**  
Finest in Northwest. Largely irrigated alfalfa and meadow lands. Beautiful buildings, large sale pavilion. Wintered 800 cows and sold 1,000 tons hay. This is no ordinary ranch. Bob Manuel, Colorado, Texas

For the best Farms or Ranches in Western Montana contact E. K. Ricks Realty, Stevensville, Montana.

### AUCTION SCHOOLS

LEARN AUCTIONEERING Free catalog  
Relsch Auction School, Mason City, Iowa.

### INDIAN RELICS

SELLING 50,000 INDIAN RELICS, arrowheads, tomahawks, axes, skulls, peace pipes, etc. List free. Lear's, Glenwood, Ark.

### MISCELLANEOUS

HELP WANTED. Make \$25.00 to \$100.00 weekly preparing envelope. Our instructions tell how. Enclose stamped envelope. Ewell E. Farley, Harlan, Ky.

### TANNING

We will tan anything from a mouse to a moose. Either with hair on, or various kinds of leather. Manufacturers gloves, garments, robes. Quick, efficient, reliable. Free price list. Valcauda Fur Co., National Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

We're offering for sale the

## MILL IRON RANCH

in Wyoming

27 miles from good town on oiled road.  
Only 10 miles from an oil dome.

The ranch consists of 23,480 acres; 14,000 deeded, 9,480 Taylor Grazing land. Carrying capacity 1,400 mature cattle. At present time has 850 commercial cattle and 100 registered cattle, plus increase.

**MINERALS:** Ranch is only 10 miles from oil dome and is believed to have substantial mineral potentiality by major oil companies in the general area.

**OWNERSHIP:** This ranch has been in the same family since 1902; owned by the estate of Mr. Ellis Merrill, who passed away May 26, 1956.

**IMPROVEMENTS:** Six sets of improvements; own private electric system; on public telephone system. Nearest school up to 8th grade only 500 yards away; nearest high school 27 miles; students carried to and from school each day by school bus.

**WATER AND FENCES:** The ranch has 3 wells, 12 stock tanks, 19 dams, 25 miles of creeks. Good water rights on Owl Creek. 19,000 acres fenced with 4 wires; 400 acres with woven wire. 960 acres in cultivation with territorial water rights, 240 acres with state water right. Cuts 1000 tons alfalfa in average year; 6,000 bushels in small grain. Native hay averages around 3 tons per acre, alfalfa around 5 tons per acre.

**NEARBY TOWNS:** Casper 130 miles; Billings 200 miles; Thermopolis 27 miles; oil road all the way to Thermopolis. Nearest market is Billings, 200 miles, on main line of C.B.&Q. R.R., with direct runs to Denver, Omaha and Chicago markets. Cattle are watered and fed, on average, 2 1/2 winter months on harvested crops. Line of haying machinery.

Taylor Grazing goes with deeded land and is 15 cents per A.U.M.; figures between \$150 and \$200 a year. Average rainfall about 14 inches annually, most of it in the growing season.

**SALE PRICE:** \$370,000. Terms to right party if wanted. John H. Campbell, Administrator; C. O. Rosenberger, assisting.

C. O. ROSENBERGER

Hemingford, Nebraska